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SUTTON.—To be Let at £80, plus rates, detached House, containing 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, maid's room, bathroom, electric light, garage, etc.—James H. North and Co., Agents, 110 Grafton street.

38 MILES from Dublin—Magnificent Farm Residence, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, garage, stabling, gardens, hunting and shooting; rent £120 p.a., free.—Hamilton and Hamilton, Ltd., 60 Dawson street. 1 D

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DUN Laoghaire—To Let, small Bedroom, furnished; use Sittingroom, fire and light; 10/- weekly.—E 922, this office. 2 F

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SUPERIOR Furnished Flat to Let, all modern conveniences, nicely situated; moderate; opposite park, Dun Laoghaire; seen by appointment; 'phone 81183. 2 F

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THE Closing Date of the "Weekly Irish Times" Christmas Number Picture Puzzle Competition is Saturday, 6th January. All solutions must reach this office not later than the first post on that date. 29 E

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The Irish Times.

CITY EDITION

PRICE TWOPENCE. DUBLIN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1940. VOL. LXXXII. NO. 25,735.

BROADCASTING—PAGE 4

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BIRTHS.

ADAMSON—December 10, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Adamson, a son (premature).

FINNEGAN—January 2, 1940, at Greystones, to Dr. Kitty, wife of Dr. Louis Finnegan, a daughter.

RAWSON—December 29, 1939, at Hatch Street Nursing Home, to Louie and Jim Rawson, 18 Nutley Park, a baby girl.

DEATHS.

BARNETT—January 1, 1940, Sophia (*née* McLucas). Funeral from Mater Hospital at 11.30 to Drumcondra Cemetery. Funeral private.

BLAKE—January 3, 1940, at Mount Saville, Terenure, Patrick, beloved husband of May Blake. Funeral (strictly private), after 10 o'clock Mass to-morrow (Friday), from Mount Argus. No flowers. R.I.P.

CLARK—January 3, 1940, Thomas Clark, Carnalway, Brannoxtown, Co. Kildare, at an advanced age. Funeral, Carnalway Parish Church, to-morrow (Friday), 12 noon. "Thy will be done."

DEMPSEY—January 2, 1940, Rev. John J. Dempsey, C.S.Sp., D.D., Holy Ghost Missionary College, Kimmage, Dublin. Office and Solemn Requiem Mass to-day (Thursday), January 4th, at 10.30 a.m., in the College Chapel, Kimmage. Funeral later to Dean's Grange Cemetery. Requiescat in pace.

DOYLE—January 3, 1940, at Convent of Mercy, Cobh, Sister Mary Benedict. R.I.P. Obsequies at 11 a.m. to-morrow (Friday) at Rushbrooke Convent of Mercy.

DOYLE—January 3, 1940, at a private nursing home, Kathleen, beloved wife of Alderman P. S. Doyle, T.D., Avondale, Inchicore. Deeply regretted by her sorrowing husband and family. R.I.P. Remains will be removed from St. Winifred's, 94 Leeson street, this (Thursday) evening at 6 o'clock to the Church of St. Michael, Inchicore. Funeral by motor to-morrow (Friday) morning, after Solemn Requiem Mass at 10 o'clock, for interment in family burial ground, Esker.

DUGGAN—January 3, 1940, at a private nursing home, Matthew J. Duggan, late of 26 Herbert place, Dublin, in his 66th year. R.I.P. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife and sons. Funeral (private) to-morrow (Friday), after 10 o'clock Mass, from Westland row. No flowers.

FAGAN—January 3, 1940, at a Dublin hospital, John, beloved husband of Vera Fagan, 77 Errigal road (late Exchequer and Audit Department, Civil Service). Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife, family and friends. Funeral from St. Kevin's Church, Harrington street, after 10 o'clock Mass to-morrow (Friday), 5th, to Mount Jerome. R.I.P.

JACKSON—January 2, 1940, at his residence, 7 Waltham terrace, Blackrock, Joseph Jackson, beloved husband of Minnie Jackson. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife and family. "Thy Kingdom come." Funeral to Kiltegan this (Thursday) morning, arriving Baltinglass at 1.15 p.m.

JACKSON—January 2, 1940, at St. Teresa's Hospital, Tralee, Maisie, wife of W. Vincent Jackson, aged 37 years, second daughter of the late Edward Enright, Exchange Hotel, and of Mrs. Enright, Courtview, Ballybunion. R.I.P. Remains were removed to Parish Church, Ballybunion, yesterday (Wednesday) evening. Funeral to-day (Thursday) to Killehenney.

JOYNT—January 3, 1940, at 4 Cloghbrennan terrace, Limerick, Mrs. Pirzah Joynt. Funeral at 3 p.m. to-day (Thursday) to St. Munchin's.

KEATING—January 3, 1940, William Edward Keating, 43 Brighton road, Rathgar. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife and children. "Come unto Me." Funeral private.

LITTLE—January 3, 1940, at Borris Lodge, Borris, Co. Carlow, Ignatius M. (Major), aged 63, eighth son of Philip Francis Little (first Premier of Newfoundland). Funeral private.

OSBORNE—January 3, 1940, at St. Monica's Home, Belvidere place, Dublin, Frances, relict of the late George Osborne, late Rathgar road. R.I.P. Funeral from St. Monica's to-morrow (Friday), after 8.30 o'clock Mass, to Glasnevin.

PALMER—January 3, 1940, at 25 Ashfield Park, Terenure, Ethel (Roguey), dearly-beloved wife of Edward Palmer. Funeral private.

PEET—January 3, 1940, at his residence, Eastmount, Dalkey, William Wentworth Peet, after a long illness bravely borne. Funeral private. No flowers.

RYAN—January 3, 1940, at St. Helen's, Claremont road, Sandymount, Kathleen Josephine, daughter of the late Thomas Ryan and of Mrs. Ryan. R.I.P. Funeral (private) to-morrow (Friday), after 10 o'clock Mass, Star of the Sea Church.

THOMSON—October 28, 1939, at Dunedin, New Zealand, Robert Peel Thomson, L.D.S., formerly of Harcourt street, Dublin, aged 82, eldest son of the late Alexander Forbes Thomson.

WATSON—January 3, 1940, at her residence, Camira, Rosenallis, Christina, widow of the late William Watson. Deeply regretted by her children and a large circle of friends. Funeral at 2 o'clock to-morrow (Friday) to Mountmellick. "At Rest."

WILLIAMS—January 2, 1940, at her residence, 82 Rialto Cottages, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Thomas Williams. Funeral leaves 11.15 to-morrow (Friday) to Mount Jerome.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for this Column will be found on Page 6.

IN MEMORIAM.

BEATTIE—In loving remembrance of my beloved mother, died at 1 Belton terrace, Bray, January 4th, 1928. "Peace, perfect peace."—Sara.

BOHAN—In loving memory of John Bohan, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary, who died 4th January, 1935. R.I.P. Mass offered.

IRVINE—In loving memory of Henry Hall (Harry), who died on the 4th January, 1936.

SMARTT—In constant remembrance of my husband, Samuel Johnston Smartt, 55 Leinster road, Rathmines, died 4th January, 1934.

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DALTON Adding, Listing, Calculating Machine; perfect condition.—E 776, this office. 30 P

SALE—Complete Set (4) Engravings, "First Steeple-Chase on Record"; perfect condition; what offers? Address "Z 2549, Engravings," this office.

TYPEWRITERS, every make, from £4; Portables, Large; guaranteed.—Norman Works, Trinity street. Established 1897. 32 29

ZEISS Prism Binocular, 18 x 50, £25.—E 949, this office. 2 E

FIREPROOF SAFES From 5 Gns.
BONI, 4 Cecilia St. (Dame St)
PHONE: 22949.

SPECIFIC ARTICLES WANTED.

AMAZINGLY high cash prices paid for Cast-Off Clothing. Postcard brings representative.—Lee, 66 North King street. 29 E

DUBLIN Smelting Company, 21 Wellington quay, Dublin—Old Gold, Dental Gold, Gold Teeth Bought. Articles returned intact if offer is unacceptable. 20 11

OPTICIANS.

SAVE money by bringing your Hospital and Oculist Prescriptions to Geo. Prescott and Son, Qualified Opticians, 13 Merrion Row, Dublin. 'Phone 72506. Repairs returned by same post. 16 X

LEGAL NOTICES.

EDWARD WILKINSON, Deceased, late of 10 York road, Rathmines, in the City of Dublin.
All persons claiming to be Creditors of the Estate of the above deceased, who died on the 1st November, 1939, are hereby requested to send particulars of their claims to the undermentioned Solicitors for the Executors.
McCORMICK & LAWSON, 37 Molesworth street, Dublin.

PRAMS.

BARRON'S Prams are better and cheaper. Easy terms arranged. Write for catalogue.—Barron's House Furnishers, 1 North Earl street, Dublin. T

FOR Cash or Easy Payments, our Value in Prams, Cots, Folders, etc., is unequalled. Write for Catalogues T.—The Baby Carriage Co., 129 Stephen's Green, Dublin. T

WE lead, others follow. Prams, Folders, etc. Cash and easy payment orders sent carriage paid. Write or call for catalogue.—Stevens' (established 1896) Baby Carriage Dept., Aston's quay, Rathmines and North Strand, Dublin. T

MACHINERY.

FOR Sale, quantity of Meat Roller Hooks, some ball bearing.—Hammond Lane Metal Co., 45 City quay. 30 C

FOR Sale, one Timber Bending Steamer, complete. Hammond Lane Metal Co., Ltd., 45 City quay. 2 F

NEW Circular Saw, 8 inch; also Planer, 6 inch; self contained units; Lathe, Tools.—E 848, this office 1 E

REFRIGERATING Plant Wanted—Ammonia Compressor, Evaporating Coils for brime, Atmospheric Condenser, 100,000 or 150,000 B.T.Us per hour capacity; state price, make, year and where may be seen. Address "Z 2509, Plant," this office. 1 D

ROBERT Craig and Sons (Engineers), Ltd., Great George's street, Belfast, Manufacturing Meal Mixers, vertical or horizontal; ¼ ton to 2 ton capacity. Enquiries invited. T

TO Contractors—"Ruston" ¼ and ½ cubic yard Excavators, Diesel and Paraffin driven; cheap for prompt Sale. Apply The Hammond Lane Metal Co., Ltd., 111 Pearse street, Dublin. 2 F

WIRELESS, BROADCASTING, ETC.

PHILCO Portable, All-Dry Battery Set, 1939 model; good bargain, £8, quick sale.—E 985, this office. 3 E

SALE of Radio Sets returned from Hire Purchase—Good Value in All-Wave Sets, from £5. See our windows.—At Gerard's, 159 Parnell street, Dublin (6 doors O'Connell street). 1 E

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2.

FOR PRESCRIPTIONS
AND ALL
MEDICAL SUPPLIES
HAYES, CONYNGHAM & ROBINSON, Ltd.
12 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN,
AND BRANCHES.

Ultra Quality
Luxury at low cost — that is what Mannequin fully fashioned stockings represent. Made from purest silk they combine sheerness with durability.
Mannequin
A BRADMOLA PRODUCT!

SALE
The Biggest Bargains ever in High-class Goods
TO-DAY AND DAILY

Best Flannel Shirts
Men's Pure Wool Shirts, soap shrunk, in neat stripes of brown, blue, or black; also plain grey. Sizes 15 to 17½. Sateen neck band. Were 18/9. Sale 12/11

Big Clearance of Tunic Shirts
Men are advised not to miss this opportunity to purchase three or four of these quality Shirts at about Half Usual Prices. All have double cuffs, two collars, tabs and stiffeners. All white or smart stripes (broken ranges). Usual prices, 8/11, 7/6 and 6/11. All One Price to Clear 5/-

Men's Flannel Shirts
Good warm quality. Fully shrunk. Neat stripes on cream ground. 14½ to 17" neckband. Usual price, 10/6. Sale... 7/6

Jerseys for Boys and Girls
Assorted shades, all wool. Eton collar or high neck. For 3 to 4 years. Usual price, 2/11½. Sale 1/11½
For 9 to 10 years. Were 4/11. Sale ... 3/6

Coloured Blankets
Soft pure quality in green, blue, brown. 60" x 80". Sale, each 7/11
Super heavy quality Reversible. Pink, blue, green. Each ... 9/11
Above cannot be repeated.

Cot Blankets
Lovely soft quality. Pink, blue, green, with Figure. 28" x 40". Sale, each 1/11½

Laundry Bags
Strong linen Bags, with draw Tape, made for hard wear. Assorted light colours. Usually 1/11½ each. Sale 1/3½

Emb'd. Supper Set
"Cross stitch Embdy" Cloth, 54" x 54" and 6 napkins to match. Were 12/11. Sale 8/11

Hand-Made Lace Cloths
20 only, offered at a clear out price. Very best hand work. 36" x 36". Were 10/11 each. Sale 6/11

Nightdress Sachets
Rich Embroidery on shot silk, in green or blue. Were 6/11. Sale to clear... 3/11½

Linen/Lace Lunch Sets
Handmade lace, hand Embdy. on cream or white linen. 13 pieces. Were 17/6. Sale 12/11

Bungalow Check Table Cloths
Fast colours of Pink/White, Brown/Cream.
50" x 70". Sale, ea. 2/11½
50" x 50". Sale, ea. 1/11½

Cream Linen Cosy Covers
Worked in Marguerites both sides, hemstitched all round; full size. Sale, each 2/6

Supper Cloths
Blue, green, chocolate Borders and overcheck on beige ground, hard wearing and washing. Offered at keen sale price. 42 x 42". Each ... 2/6½

200 Ladies' All-Wool Frocks at HALF-PRICE
To keep the machines running and for quick clearance we will sell 200 All Wool Frocks at half usual prices. Newest styles. Peter Pan collar, trimmed self-colour buttons. Up-to-date shades of nigger, plum, brick, bottle, red, mauve, old rose, etc.
LOT E 8 6/11 LOT E 11 8/11

All-Wool Bed Jackets
Hand-made from pure soft wool. Pink, salmon, white, or blue. Long sleeves. Full size. Usually 7/11. 20 only to clear 5/11

Superior Overalls
Wrap Around Coat Style, or Buttoned Front. Made from the famous Grafton guaranteed fadeless cloth. Also Admiralty Drill and Irish Linen. Cleverly cut; high-class style and finish. Art. shades of rose, green, turquoise, beige, saxe, brown, navy, rust, mauve, gold. Length, 50 ins. W. size ... Outsize, 6/11. 5/11

Interlock Vests
100 dozens offered at Bargain Prices. Superior, fine quality cream, trimmed silk braid (W. size). Sale, each .... 1/6½ Outsize, 1/9½.

Pyjamas, with yoke and round neck. Green, pink, blue, cream. Super quality. Sale per Suit 5/11

Bargains in Tablecloths.

Cream ground, coloured borders and over-check as sketch. Combination art. colourings. Fast to light and washing.
36 x 36 inches. Sale 2/3½
54 x 54". Sale, each 4/11
54 x 72". Sale, each 6/11
72 x 72" 8/11
12 x 12" Napkins. 4 for 1/6

White Bath Towels Reduced
"Belco" quality for satisfaction.
28 x 56". Sale, each 2/6½
26 x 50". Sale, each 1/6½

Stockings at Half Price
200 Pairs Ladies' fully-fashioned Mercerised "Lisle" Stockings in all up-to-date shades. Sizes 8½" to 10". Usual price, 5/11 a pair. Sale 2/11½

500 Lovely Jumpers
delivered late for the Xmas trade, now offered at Bargain Prices. Hand embroidered, wool tufted, in all the new shades. Come and see them.

Plaid Silk Frocks
Made from heavy quality silk in lovely plaid patterns. Gored skirt, short sleeves with turned back cuffs round collar buttoning to waistline. large plaids and checks. 50 only to clear. Were 9/11 each. Sale 5/11

Best All Wool Blankets (Soiled)
20 Pairs Double Bed Blankets. Outside blanket slightly soiled. These comprise Scotch Fine Wool Yorkshire Fleecy Wool Irish Heavy Wool. Usual prices, 50/- to 60/- a pair. Sale 39/6

Best Dinner Napkins
8 dozen to clear, large Dinner Napkins. Best quality Damask. Shamrock and Ribbon pattern. 24" x 24". Were 39/6 doz. Sale 27/6

Square Shape Linen Lunch Sets
13 Pieces, Cream linen hand-embroidered in centre in light brown; also venise eyelet work and scalloped border. Were 35/6. Sale ... 21/6

Tossed Linen Lunch Sets
Richly embroidered Butterfly and Wheat Pattern. Colours of green, gold and brown, on best cream Irish linen. Dainty French scalloped edge. Large size mats. 13 pieces. Were 45/6. Sale ... 25/6

Cushions Half Price
Don't fail to see these lovely Cushions, large square shape, also ½-moon shape in Rich Silk and Floral Patterns. All one Price to Clear ... 3/11

Warm Nightgowns
Dainty frill on Collars and Cuffs. In blue, pink, cream, white, lemon, nil, green. Cosy and warm, and will not irritate the most sensitive skin. Eton collar; well made in our own workrooms, and offered while stock lasts at bargain prices. With long sleeves. Sale, each 6/6

Leather Cloth for Upholstery
Here is an off. of good quality leather cloth that cannot be repeated. Prices have trebled recently. Browns, Blues, Reds. 54" While stock lasts. A yard ... 2/6½

Upholstery Bindings Half-Price
Layon Tapes. Flat Gimps, etc. A mill stock. Cleared at our own price. Usually 4½d. to 6d. a yard. To clear .... 2D.
36 Yard Pieces 5/-
72 Yard Pieces 9/-
Limited Stock. Order Early.

Silk Tapestry Cushion Cases and Runners
Four designs, four ways (Jacobean Floral) Cottage, Crinoline Lady, and Vase. Colours in each: Blue, gold, green, Rose, Cushion Case, Sale, each ... 2/6½
(Fringe) Runner to match 2/11½

Linen Table Cloths Half-Price
Permatone shades of mauve/silver, fine quality Pure Irish Linen. 54" x 54". 10 only to clear. Usual price, 13/9. Final Offer 6/11

"Belco" Linen Roller Blinds
fitted with best Spring Roller, lath, cord and pull, complete.
40" x 72". Each 5/11
38" x 72". Each 5/6
36" x 72". Each 4/11
34" x 72". Each 4/9
32" x 72". Each 4/3
30" x 72". Each 3/9
30" x 63". Each 3/3
28" x 54". Each 2/11½

Best Irish Tweed Coat Lengths to Clear
Newest weaves in Herringbone and diagonal Patterns, in brown and grey shades; also plain shades and fancy mixtures. Made specially for Swagger Coats. 56". Three-yard lengths. Value for 30/-. While they last 17/6

Newest Curtainets Reduced
5,000 yards of the finest quality Fancy Nets. Shades to suit all schemes. Usual prices, 1/6½ to 1/11½ a yard. All one Price to clear 1/-

Super Quality Etamine Net
Lovely beige shade, 52", well-known 2/11½ quality offered at, a yard 1/11½

56-in. wide Curtain Net
Here is a bargain in extra wide net that can be made to suit almost any window for long or cross curtains. strong quality for hard wear. Only 1,000 yards. Offered at ... 1/-

Fadeless Curtain Brocade—48-in.
Furnishing shades of green, blue, red, orange, brown, gold, ecru and rose. Bargain Price, a yard 1/-

Folkweaves & Shadow Warps
For Curtains, Cushions, Loose Covers, etc. 10,000 yards offered at less than mill price.
30". Sale, a yard... 8½D.
47/48". Sale, a yard 1/0½

Printed Cretonne
Dark and light grounds, pretty patterns. 36". Bargain Price, a yard .... 7½D.

Check Ginghams
Fast colours of blue, red, green, black and white. Lt. blue, navy; for Aprons Overalls, Frocks, Curtains, etc. Clearing. Price, a yard 7½D.

Butter Muslin
Gauze and Cheese Cloth. Bleached pure White. 36". A Yard, 4½d., 3½d. and .... 3D.

Half-Price Offer of Lace Curtains
250 Pairs in the popular biscuit shade. 38" wide by 2¼ yards long. Good quality net, for long service. Clear-Price, a pair 2/11½

Linen Tray Cloths
Hemstitched, printed in fadeless colours, green, gold, or blue. 16 x 24". Were 1/11½ each. Sale 1/3½

POST ORDERS, 6d. EXTRA. OVER 20/- POST FREE.

THE BELFAST LINEN Co.
'Phone Dublin 22556 Wires 22556 Dublin
19, & 21, Exchequer Street, DUBLIN.
Proprietors: The Belfast Damask & Linen Co. Ltd.

Pims SALE
TO-DAY, TO-MORROW and SATURDAY
REMNANTS
Silks, Dress Materials, Furnishings, Fabrics and Curtain Net offered at Half Price.
All Remnants are clearly marked Half Price. as example shown.

PIM BROS., LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

TO-DAY, THURSDAY
Brown Thomas
HALF-PRICE
REMNANT DAY
Thousands of beautiful Remnants and useful lengths of fashionable Wool Materials for Coats, Frocks and Skirts—Beautiful Silks, Georgettes, Crepe-de-Chines, Velvets, Velveteens, Etc.
Also hundreds of Remnants of Furnishing Cretonnes, Damasks, Repps, Taffetas, Etc.
ALL HALF MARKED PRICES TO-DAY (THURSDAY)
COME EARLY TO-DAY WHEN CHOOSING IS EASIEST!
BROWN THOMAS, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN

EXAMPLE:
You have only to pay half the price marked on all Remnants TO-DAY (Thursday).
For instance, if a Remnant is marked 7/6, the price you have to pay is only 3/9.

FIAT costs less—gives more
MORE MILES PER GALLON than any other car on the market.
W. J. HENDERSON, LTD.
16 Upper Mayor St., Nth. Wall, Dublin.
Sole Fiat Distributors. 'Phone 71316/7.

NEW AND USED
Motor Vehicles and Cycles

MOTOR CARS.

AUSTINS—We have available a few economical Secondhand Saloons, in good condition, 10 and 12 h.p.; any trial; easy payments arranged if desired. Write or call.—Lincoln and Nolan, Ltd., 57-58 Baggot street, Dublin. T

CITROEN.
We now have available (one only) LIGHT 15 CITROEN Roadster Drop-head Coupé, finished in metallic grey, with blue wings and blue upholstery.
Sole Distributors for Eire:
Ashenhurst, Williams & Co., Ltd., 15 TALBOT PLACE, DUBLIN. 2 F

AUSTIN 10 h.p. Saloon, black, 1939 model, overhauled and guaranteed in good order; £206.—W. B. Crawford (Dublin), Ltd., Earlsfort Garage, Hatch street, Dublin. 1 E

AUSTIN 12 h.p. Saloon, black, with green leather, 1939 model, has only done 10,000 miles, as new, £245.—W. B. Crawford (Dublin), Ltd., Earlsfort Garage, Hatch street, Dublin. 2 F

ASHENHURST, Williams and Co., Ltd., offer 1936 Vauxhall 14 h.p. De Luxe Saloon, at attractive price.—15 Talbot place, Dublin. 2 F

AUSTIN 1935 18 h.p. Long Chassis Saloon de Luxe, colour blue, leather upholstery, very fresh condition; one owner; written guarantee: £145.—Huet Motors, Lr. Mount street, Dublin. 'Phone 61517.

AUSTIN 1939 10 h.p. de Luxe Saloon, finished black, with blue leather upholstery; beautiful condition; written guarantee; £205.—Huet Motors, Lr. Mount street, Dublin. 'Phone 61517.

BABY Fiat 1938, excellent condition; 'phone 95055 for appointment; price reasonable. 3 A

MORRIS 8 h.p., late 1938, as new, 13,000 miles; £95.—E 1033, this office.

WANTED.

1937-38 AUSTIN 12; must be in good condition and reasonably priced.—E 951, this office. 2 F

ACCESSORIES, TYRES, ETC.

COOK'S for Tyres, Oils, Batteries, Liners, Patches; flat run tyres relined (worn tyres re-groved for 3/6); vulcanising, retreading.—Fenian street, Westland Row, Dublin. T

MOTOR CYCLES.

ANY Make Supplied. Catalogue free. Tuition, Insurance.—Erne Co., 17 Lower Baggot street. 6 X

BARGAINS—New Shop-soiled Models, cheap.—Erne, 17 Lower Baggot street. 3 F

AUTO-CYCLES.

RAYNAL Autobike, used 6 months, insured, perfect; must Sell.—68 Adelaide road. 2 F

LORRIES, VANS, MOTOR AND STEAM HAULAGE.

FORDSON 15 Cwt. Van, good condition; £85; or Hire, cheap.—Dowling, 5 South Circular road, Portobello. 3 E

MORRIS 10 Cwt. Van, 1937, in good order, tax £16, a bargain for £70.—W. B. Crawford (Dublin), Ltd., Earlsfort Garage, Hatch street, Dublin. 2 F

BICYCLES.

ALL Steel Raleigh. Cash and easy payments; orders sent carriage paid per 'bus or rail. Dynohub fitted to any model required.—Stevens, "The Cycle King," 8 Aston's quay and 244 Rathmines road, Dublin. T

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS.
See Advertisements under Situations Vacant

SATURDAY'S "IRISH TIMES"

Advertisers will greatly oblige by sending their copy of advertisements for Saturday's issue of this paper this afternoon or before noon on Friday.

Copy received later cannot be guaranteed publication in Saturday's issue.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

LEADING FIRM OF EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS, BELFAST, REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF COMPETENT MANAGER. PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE AND A PERSONAL CONNECTION DESIRABLE.
Address, giving full details,
"Z 2536, MANAGER," THIS OFFICE.

ALL Situations, Vacancies and Appointments, hitherto placed under special headings, are now given in this column.

DRAPERY Business—WANTED, smart Protestant BOY, about 15, as APPRENTICE; indoor; no fee required; send copy reference. Address "Z 2557, Boy," this office. 3 E

ELDERLY PENSIONER, some Domestic Service, return for Board, Lodging.—E 842, this office. 1 E

EARN Money in spare or whole time Canvassing and Collecting for Universal Service; Vacancies Dublin and Dun Laoghaire; state age and qualifications.—E 980, this office.

EXPERIENCED HERD AND MILKER WANTED; knowledge and care of sheep essential; young, married; wife wiling to take care of hens; good wages, house, fuel, light, milk. Apply, with copies references, Colonel T. Cairnes, Stameen. 3 A

OIL and COLOR PAINT MIXER REQUIRED by large city firm; only man with previous experience in manufacturing or mixing paints need apply.—E 908, this office. 2 D

PROTESTANT BOY, from 15, train HOUSE and some YARD WORK.—Mrs. de Vere, Curragh Chase, Adare, Co. Limerick. 30 D

REQUIRED, Protestant BOY, 16-18 years, tall, energetic, good appearance and manner.—E 790, this office. 30 C

RESTAURANT MANAGERESS REQUIRED for High-class Restaurant; must have had actual experience in similar position, and be fully capable of taking complete control. Only applications (in writing) will be considered and should give fullest details (in confidence).—Staff Manager, Switzer and Co., Ltd., Dublin. 2 E

SEAFORDE House, Co. Down, is the Historic Irish Mansion featured in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price twopence. 2 F

THE Spirella Company will Appoint and Train a limited number of Corsetieres in Dublin and district; small fee. Apply E 999, this office.

WANTED, BOOKKEEPER TYPIST, able to take charge and deal with correspondence. Address, stating age, salary and experience, "Z 2484, Typist," this office. 30 D

WATCHMAKING—WANTED immediately, town near Dublin, APPRENTICE, also an IMPROVER; age, copies references, religion, wages. Address "Z 2487, Apprentice," this office. 30 D

WANTED, young, Protestant GENTLEWOMAN as RESIDENT COMPANION HELP for two Girls, aged 15 and 8, at day school, to assist with home work; 3 maids kept; good wages.—E 955, this office. 1 E

WANTED, COMPANION HELP (indoor) for elderly lady; state terms.—E 910, this office. 2 F

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

ALL Vacancies, Situations, and Appointments sought, hitherto appearing under special heading, will now be found in this column.

BOOT Trade—Young Man (27), C.I., capable of Managing Branch or of Representing Firm, or would go into Partnership in established Boot and Drapery Business, or Boots only. Address "Z 2506, Man," this office. 1 E

BAR Assistant seeks place; excellent, long references.—E 968, this office. 3 E

BAR or Hotel Workers (Males), experienced; good references; England.—E 976, this office. 3 E

CAPABLE, experienced, domesticated Lady anxious to find post, good cook; anywhere.—E 827, this office. 1 E

CHAUFFEUR disengaged, 25 years; 6 years' experience; single; help at any work. Address "Z 2507, Chauffeur," this office. 1 E

CHAUFFEUR, Protestant, married, 18 years garage, private service, electric light, oil engines; excellent references.—E 934, this office. 2 F

CANNING—All bearing this name should see the Irish Family Names Page in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price twopence. 2 F

COOK seeks place, hotel; experienced; good references.—E 975, this office.

DISENGAGED, capable General Man (32), good milker, English dairy experience, plough, motor tractor, etc.; understands cattle. Address "Z 2526, Man," this office. 2 F

DISENGAGED, single Man (Protestant); do plain gardening, milk, and help farm work.—Hayden's Registry, Naas. 'Phone 35. 2 F

DAILY Help, middleaged; cooking, light duties; absolutely trustworthy; interview city.—E 994, this office.

ESTATE Manager—Gentleman, married, fully conversant all branches Farming, Poultry, Gardening, Forestry, etc., requires position. Address "Z 2535, Manager," this office. 2 F

EXPERIENCED Lady Groom seeks salaried post, hunting stables; has hunted England, Ireland; good strapper, competent rider.—FitzGerald, 7 Herbert street, Dublin. 2 F

EXPERIENCED Working Steward, Herd, single, disengaged; large places; Dublin; recommended.—E 1009, this office.

FULLY qualified Man seeks post as Working Steward or Manager of Farm; long experience, highest references; Protestant.—E 1018, this office. 3 E

FIRST class Gardener wants 3 days each week permanent. Reply, F. K., c/o Sir James W. Mackey, Ltd., 23 Upper O'Connell street, Dublin. 3 F

GROCERY, Provisions and Bar—Assistant to above, 14 years' experience, presently engaged with elaborate wholesale and retail firm, desires change. Address "Z 2544, Assistant," this office. 2 D

GENTLEWOMAN (I.C.) desires Housekeeper's post to gentleman; highest references; small salary.—E 992, this office.

GROCERY and Hardware—Junior Assistant (Protestant), almost 4 years' experience same firm at present engaged, desires change; moderate salary. Address "Z 2552, Assistant," this office. 3 A

HOCKEY Player (Protestant), free to Coach twice weekly.—R O 894, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines. 2 F

HOUSEMAID Waitress, hotel or club; good papers.—E 967, this office.

HERD seeks position; married; full knowledge of all stock, caretake outfarm; highly recommended; prefer Westmeath, Meath, Kildare or Dublin. Address "Z 2550, Herd," this office. 3 E

HOUSEKEEPER, good cook; excellent references.—E 977, this office.

LADY would give her services as Companion Help for a good home; experienced; good testimonials. Box 114, Stephen's Library, Dun Laoghaire. 3 E

EMPLOYMENT WANTED CONTINUED.

LADY, domesticated, experienced, desires position as Companion Help, or any position of trust; excellent references.—E 1005, this office. 3 A

MARRIED Man seeks Yard, Farm, General Work; good milker; well recommended. Apply Yardman, Dunmoe, Navan. 3 E

PROTESTANT Gentlewoman desires position as Companion where maid kept; experience nursing, housekeeping, etc.—E 1027, this office.

PORTER, night or day, good class hotel; city or country.—E 1015, this office.

RESPECTABLE, Protestant young Man wishes vacancy as Motor or Lorry Driver; excellent references; good education; Dublin.—E 983, this office. 3 E

RESPECTABLE Man would do all Handyman's Work, or would Help in House; good driver, can do all running repairs; would go to England. Address "Z 2553, Man," this office.

TRACTOR Ploughing and Harrowing done for all Leinster counties.—Mangon, Clondalkin. 1

THOROUGHLY experienced Gardener, indoor, generally useful; single; well recommended.—E 960, this office.

WANTED, Work without wages; strong, smart, well educated youth, 19, seeks employment, any sort; good driver; will work for keep.—E 798, this office. 30 D

YOUNG Lady, experienced Bar Assistant, Dispense; town, country; recommended.—E 973, this office.

YOUNG Man, passed November Prelim., seeks to be Articled in Chartered Accountant's Office; state fee.—E 981, this office.

YOUNG Man, with excellent reference, 4 years' experience, seeks position as Hotel Porter.—E 993, this office.

YOUNG Lady, very well educated (Matric.), desires position as Companion-Secretary to Lady; fond of children; can drive car, hunt, and mind dogs; excellent family and references.—E 1035, this office.

YOUNG Man, long experience Farming and Dairy Work, good milker, desires work.—John Robinson, 59 Amiens street. 3 E

MONEY, PARTNERSHIPS, INVESTMENTS, ETC.

ADVANCES on Jewellery, Pianos, Furniture, etc.—Gorman's, Pawnbroker, Winetavern street (opposite Four Courts Hotel), Dublin. 'Phone, 71900. T

ABOUT Private Loans—£20 upwards advanced.—Carr's, Limited, 5 Lower Abbey street, Dublin. 'Phone, 21493. T

CASH Advances, £25 to £5,000, with or without security.—The Dublin Finance Corporation, Ltd., 6 Westmoreland street, Dublin. 'Phone, 21287. T

CASH Advanced, £10 and upwards, with or without security.—S. Mofsovitz, 34 Exchequer street, Dublin. T

CASH Advanced, £10, upwards.—P. and J. Toohey, 5a Fownes street. 'Phone 21728. 72 4

LOANS Advanced, £10 and upwards, with or without security.—Commercial Union Loan and Discount Co., 57 Mid. Abbey street. 'Phone, 45096. Established 1912. 78 30

£20 AND Upwards Advanced without security.—Central Trust, Ltd., 17 Clare street, Dublin. T

£50 EXCHEQUER Bonds (£20 Paid). Advertiser Requiring Urgent Cash. Offers? Address "Z 2555, Bonds," this office. 3 E

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS, OFFICIALS, SERVANTS, ETC.
See Advertisements under Situations Vacant.

MALE SERVANTS WANTED.
See Advertisements under Situations Vacant.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED to introduce entirely new and non-competitive Article to Drawing Offices and Draughtsmen, etc.; exclusive territory to suitable men. William Nutland, Grosvenor road, Abergavenny, South Wales. 3 A

REPRESENTATIVE REQUIRED for Wexford-Waterford; Agent with own car preferred; starting salary £4 per week, plus 10 per cent. commission; give full particulars, age, experience, copies references, etc.; rapid promotion for good salesman.—E 899, this office. 2 D

REPRESENTATIVE for Printing Industry REQUIRED for city by well known Dublin firm; must have good connection; salary and commission.—E 947, this office. 2 F

TRAVELLER REQUIRED, Furniture Trade, competitive lines, commission basis; state district covered.—E 866, this office. 1 E

TRAVELLER WANTED for city Manufacturing Company (Shirts, Collars and Readymades); established trade; salary and commission; must have good connection.—E 915, this office. 2 F

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.

SOLICITOR, experienced all branches legal work, capable, energetic, desires Assistantship in good city or provincial office; hard worker; moderate salary. Address "Z 2539, Solicitor," this office. 2 F

YOUNG Solicitor (Protestant), experienced all branches, seeks appointment or Partnership; city or country.—E 843, this office. 1 E

MEDICAL, NURSING AND APPOINTMENTS.

A FULLY trained General Nurse would go as a Receptionist to either Doctor, Dentist, or to Hydro.; understands all household management; can drive car. For particulars address "Z 2551, Nurse," this office. 3 A

CELERY Seed for Rheumatism, 6d. per ounce; Garlic Cures Colds, 2/- lb.—Bradshaw, 15 Parliament street, Dublin. 3 A

DENTIST WANTED; partnership may be entertained; good opportunity for qualified man; state age, qualifications and references. Address "Z 2533, Dentist," this office. 2 F

EXPERIENCED Nurse Attendants disengaged; day and night.—Blackwood's, 42 Lower Mount St.

NURSE Companion, fully trained; city or near; well recommended.—E 964, this office.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST WANTED immediately, Southern town; state salary, indoor and outdoor. Address "Z 2534, Chemist," this office. 2 F

WANTED, Qualified LADY CHEMIST (C.I.); Manager, or, if capital available, Partnership offered; experience and copy reference; Midlands. Address "Z 2486, Chemist," this office. 30 D

WANTED, JUNIOR ASSISTANT CHEMIST (Lady); 2.30 to 8; tea provided; Dublin suburbs.—E 911, this office. 2 D

WANTED for the country, APPRENTICE, outdoor, no fee; also IMPROVER WANTED, outdoor; state terms. Address "Z 2538, Apprentice," this office. 2 D

EDUCATION, TUITIONS, ETC.

ALL Professional and University Prelims., Oral and Correspondence. Success lists free.—McGuire's College, Gardiner's Row, Dublin. T

AS Companion Reader or Tutor, etc., Graduate desires two or three hours' daily employment.—1614, Irish Times Branch Office, Bray. 2 F

CANNING—All bearing this name should see the Irish Family Names Page in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price twopence. 2 F

CORRESPONDENCE Tuition, the modern, rapid and successful method of study; courses for Matriculation, Bank, Entrance Examinations, Civil Service, Commercial Training, etc.; "Guide," Certified "Successes" Free.—Write, I.C.C., Dept. 8, Molesworth street, Dublin. 1 X

COLÁISTE LAIGEAN, 89 Ceannós Parnell. Ceapp-Cúrsa Speisialta, ag tosnú i mí Eanáir i gcóir Scrúdúcáin an Roinn Oideacáir, Márta 1, 1940. Luac: Sinl. 2 F

DUBLIN Individual College and Junior School, 12 Terenure road, North—Expert Instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, Languages, etc. Terms from Secretary. 2 E

EDUCATION, TUITIONS (CONTINUED).

EXPERIENCED, well recommended DAILY GOVERNESS disengaged; afternoons; all subjects.—E 987, this office. 31 E

FRENCH Grinds, all examinations, private Lessons and Conversation Classes.—Mlle. Guidicelli, 18 Stephen's Green. 7 X

GENTLEWOMAN wishes to give Morning Tuition to young children; usual subjects. Address "Z 2524, Tuition," this office. 2 F

HONOURS Graduate (woman), B.A., B.Sc., experienced teacher, gives Tuitions Latin, French, English Subjects, Science Subjects, Prepares Exams. Address "Z 2532, Teacher," this office. 2 F

LADY, B.A., H.-Dip.-in-Ed., T.D.L.C.M. (Elocution), English, Irish French, History, Geography, Latin, seeks post Secondary School or as Private Tutor; experienced; Dublin—E 935, this office. 2 F

LICENTIATE, Trinity College, Music, London, gives Piano Lessons, advanced or elementary, Read School method; Blackrock district.—E 937, this office. 2 F

LADY (Protestant), Teach Piano in School; Associate Diploma. Coach Hockey.—R O 893, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines. 2 F

LADY highly recommends her Nursery Governess, young, R.C., refined girl; South side preferred.—E 945, this office. 2 F

MURPHY'S Personal Tuitions—Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping; Afternoons and Evenings. 16 Appian Way. 12 3

MACNALLY'S College, Grafton street (over Knowles)—Shorthand (Gregg-Pitman), Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Irish, English; individual tuition. 8 4

QUALIFIED Teacher forming Children's Percussion Band Class, also Piano Lessons.—R O 895, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines.

SLOW-LEARNING Children or Adults taught individually (mornings, evenings) in small school; specially qualified teacher; method recommended by educationists. Obtain prospectus—38 Harcourt street. 2 F

2ND Place Typists, March, 1939; 83 Matriculation Successes gained by Caffrey's College, 109 Stephen's Green, Dublin. Day Classes, Postal Tuition, Night Classes. 2 A

GOVERNESSES AND TUTORS WANTED.

WANTED immediately, a qualified SCHOOL TEACHER for Portlaw C. of I. National School; Church music essential. Apply to Rev. F. H. Burkitt, Portlaw, Co. Waterford.

WANTED, a superior NURSERY GOVERNESS; two boys, 8, 3½; Rathgar district; good salary; copies of references and age, salary required; no country applications invited.—E 996, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines.

DOMESTICS WANTED.

PROTESTANT WORKING HOUSEKEEPER REQUIRED; all duties; household of one; 30 miles Dublin.—E 918, this office. 2 F

WANTED immediately, well trained, capable MAID, daily; all duties; small family; Kingstown district; send copies references. Address "Z 2546, Maid," this office. 3 A

"IRISH TIMES"
EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY.
NO FEES CHARGED.
HOURS .... 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays .... 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
The Matron has several vacancies on her books to recommended, unemployed, experienced and untrained. Placed immediately.
31 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.
'Phone, 76555.

COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS WANTED.

A—YOUNG Cook Gens., H. P'maids experienced Generals.—Miss Clarke's Reg., 30 Dawson street.

COOK GENERAL WANTED; Foxrock; 4 in family; must be well recommended.—E 988, this office. 3 E

COOK GENERAL WANTED, also young HOUSE PARLOURMAID or GIRL to train. Copies, etc., to Mrs. J. Sweetman, Drumbaragh, Kells, Meath. 3 A

EXPERIENCED young COOK GENERAL; Ballsbridge; wages £42, rising; 2 family; second maid.—E 791, this office. 30 D

WANTED, young COOK GENERAL; good references; £38 and good outings. Apply, after 8 o'clock, to 40 Morehampton road. 2 D

WANTED, good COOK, HOUSEMAID and BETWEENMAID.—E 917, this office. 2 F

WANTED, COOK GENERAL, also HOUSE PARLOURMAID for city; must be well recommended; two maids kept.—E 1034, this office. 3 A

WANTED early in February, COOK GENERAL and HOUSE PARLOURMAID; sisters or friends; good cooking essential (Clonskeagh district). Reply, stating experience, age, and wages expected, E 984, this office. 3 E

GENERAL SERVANTS WANTED.

AN experienced young GENERAL, daily. Apply, with references, after 6, 44 Lansdowne road. 3 E

EXPERIENCED, trustworthy GENERAL REQUIRED; good cook and cleanliness essential; 3 in family, modern house; must be well recommended; Ballsbridge.—931, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot Street Bridge. 3 E

SUPERIOR GENERAL WANTED immediately; early riser, willing and obliging, all duties; family 2, flat, Dun Laoghaire; wages £36; must have long discharges and thoroughly recommended.—Box 113, Stephen's Library, Dun Laoghaire. 2 D

THOROUGHLY competent, superior, young GENERAL, plain cook, fully trained; three adults; city. 'Phone 61048, or write E 955, this office. 2 F

TRAINED, Outdoor GENERAL; good plain cook; not over 40; Blackrock district; small, modern house; 3 adults; references essential.—E 1004, this office. 3 E

UNTRAINED country GIRL WANTED as GENERAL; references. Apply 6 Eaton square, Terenure. 3 A

WANTED, superior GENERAL, good cooking essential; must be experienced and highly recommended.—797, this office. 30 D

WANTED, GENERAL, daily; Clontarf district; all duties; 3 in family.—E 919, this office. 2 D

YOUNG GENERAL, good knowledge of cooking, REQUIRED for private nursing home in Dublin. E 990, this office.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12.

THE LATE MR. COLM O MURCHADHA

DAIL MEMBERS' REGRET

When the Dail met yesterday, the Taoiseach (Mr. de Valera) proposed that the regret of the members of the House on the death of Mr. Colm O Murchadha, Clerk to the Dail, be entered in the journal of the House. Colm O Murchadha, he said, devoted a large part of his relatively short life to the service of the national cause. Both in a military and in a civil capacity his record in the struggle for independence was a distinguished one. During the period of almost eighteen years in which he had been Clerk of the Dail, he was known for his quiet and thorough competence, and his profound knowledge of Parliamentary procedure, as well as for his unremitting devotion to his duties. He had justly earned the highest praise for his scholarly knowledge of Irish, and for his work as a teacher and a writer in the language. As the directing mind behind the work of the translation staff of the Oireachtas, he achieved a remarkable success in adapting the language to modern use, and, in particular, to the extremely technical and difficult work of translating Acts of the Oireachtas and other legal and official documents into Irish.

Mr. Cosgrave said that he wished to add his tribute to a great servant of that House and of the State, and a great patriot. The late Clerk of the Dail was a man of very remarkable attainments, who had a unique combination of qualities.

For his part in the rising Mr. O Murchadha lost his position in the British Civil Service. Later he gave valuable service to the Dail Cabinet, often at the risk of his life or liberty. In 1922 he volunteered for Army service, but was withdrawn from the Army to become Clerk of the Dail in September, 1922. He proved a splendid administrator, active, accurate and resourceful in the conduct of his business. He was a good judge of men. He had a high standard for himself, and demanded a high standard from those who worked under him. From members of the House, of all parties and of no party, he won praise and gratitude.

Mr. W. NORTON, on behalf of the Labour Party, expressed profound sympathy with the relatives of the late Mr. O Murchadha. His services in that House were marked by a very high standard of efficiency, and to that he added further qualities of courtesy and sympathetic understanding of all men and parties in the House. Probably no man, particularly in the Civil Service, had made a greater contribution to the growth and evolution of their Parliament and parliamentary procedure.

The motion was passed, all present standing for a few moments in silence.

FROM THE LEGAL DIARY

LAW NOTICES—Thursday, January 4th.
IRISH LAND COMMISSION.
(At Examiners' Chambers, 83 Merrion square.)

Before Mr. Sullivan, at 11 o'clock—Jordan's Estate (S. 15356), discharge rulings.

Before Mr. Grove-White, at 11 o'clock—William Kerr Johnston (S. 3069), discharge rulings and settle schedule. At 3 o'clock—Mulcahy (S. 6224), vouch.

(At 89 Merrion square.)

Before Miss Phelan, at 11 o'clock—Thomas Browne, vouch.

Before Mr. P. Byrne, at 11 o'clock—Tottenham (S. 9053), discharge rulings. At 3 o'clock—Jones (S. 4474) (Wiley's Mortgage).

GRAND CENTRAL CINEMA

The principal feature at the Grand Central Cinema this week is "The Spellbinder," with Lee Tracy and Barbara Read. It is supported by "Racketeers of the Range," with George O'Brien.

DUBLIN DISTRICT COURT

TRANSMITTING SET IN ROOM

POLICE DESCRIBE RAID

CHARGES AGAINST FOUR MEN

(BEFORE MR. LENNON.)

JAMES BYRNE, solicitor, Ashgrove House, Highfield road, Rathgar; John Plunkett, Elgin road, Ballsbridge; John MacNeela (address not stated), and Seamus Mongen, teacher (address not stated) appeared on remand, charged under the Emergency Powers (Wireless Transmitting Apparatus) Order, 1939, with having in their possession at Ashgrove House, on December 29 last, a wireless transmitting apparatus not covered by a permit from the chief telegraph censor or a licence granted under the Wireless Telegraph Act, 1926.

They were now further charged with being, about the same date, members of an unlawful organisation; with having usurped, attempted to usurp and conspired to usurp, or unlawfully exercised a function of government by setting up, maintaining or taking part in a body of persons purporting to be a government, and being members of an armed force not authorised by the Constitution.

Mr. Martin Maguire, K.C. (instructed by Mr. D. O'Donovan, Chief State Solicitor's Office), prosecuted.

SET ON TABLE

Evidence was given by a detective-sergeant, who stated that on December 29 last, accompanied by a detective inspector and other detectives, he went to Ashgrove House. The inspector rang the bell, and after some minutes the door was opened by a man, whom he now knew to be Seamus Byrne.

In a back room, on the right-hand side of the hall, he saw three men and a wireless transmitting set. Seamus Mongen was sitting at a small card table, on which, in front of him, was a microphone and some sheets of typewritten paper. He heard Mongen say: "Good advice to the King of England." Mongen, on looking and seeing him, exclaimed, "Christ, Mac!" Witness instructed a detective to take possession of the typed sheets. Standing near the table was MacNeela, and Plunkett was seated at a table on which there was a receiving set. On the floor beside Plunkett was a wireless transmitting apparatus. When Mongen made the exclamation, Plunkett reached over and switched off the transmitting apparatus. Witness took possession of some documents. He believed that the writing on one was that of John Plunkett.

A DENIAL

The witness was not cross-examined, but Mongen, when the deposition of the witness was being read, denied that he had used the expression "Christ, Mac!"

Answering Mongen, witness said that he had no doubt whatever that he had used the expression.

The detective inspector said that when Mongen was seated he saw a microphone and loose leaves of paper. Plunkett was seated next to the transmitting apparatus, but witness did not see him do anything.

A detective said that he found a number of documents in the possession of MacNeela. He also found documents beside the microphone.

Mr. Maguire stated that the documents which were found near the microphone were the script of the broadcast.

The detective said that he also found six sheets of typescript on top of the receiving set. The transmitting set was connected by a cable to the telephone. There was an aerial outside.

The further hearing was adjourned until 10th inst.

CLUB LICENCE WITHDRAWN

POLICE OBJECTION UPHELD

(BEFORE MR. LITTLE.)

The Justice upheld the objection of the Civic Guards to the renewal of the club licence of the British Legion Club, Bachelor's Walk, Dublin, and the club was removed from the register of clubs.

The objection of the Guards was on the grounds that the premises were not conducted in good faith as a club; that they were used mainly for the supply of excisable liquor; that illegal sales of excisable liquor were taking place on the premises, and that the rules of the club were habitually broken.

Evidence was given that there had been eleven convictions against the club since 1927, a fine of £40 being the last penalty imposed.

Mr J. McClean, secretary of the club, stated that games, such as billiards and draughts were played in the club, and that there were newspapers and periodicals for the use of members. On the premises a large amount of useful work was done in regard to pensions, housing, hospital treatment, and employment. The band also used the premises for practice.

The Justice observed that on the last occasion when a case against the club was being dealt with by him, there was no register of members.

Mr. McClean said that he had been ill for sometime, and though he had the names of members collected he had not entered them in the register.

Mr D. O Donnchadha, solicitor (Chief State Solicitor's Office) appeared for the Civic Guard, and Mr. Gearoid O'Sullivan (instructed by Mr. L. Trant McCarthy) for the club.

OBITUARY

MAJOR MICHAEL KELLY

Major Michael Kelly, M.A., M.D., who died at his home, 29 Royal terrace, West, Dun Laoghaire, on Tuesday, served with the Royal Army Medical Corps for twenty-one years.

He had a distinguished university career, and at the examination for the M.A. degree he obtained first place in the three Queen's Colleges, and was awarded a special gold medal for highly distinguished answering. He then took his M.D., and was placed second at the entrance examination for the R.A.M.C., a younger brother taking third place. Major Kelly served in India, Burma and in the South African war, and was Adjutant of the Netley Hospital for the training of young R.A.M.C. officers.

He was an athlete in his early years, and was the brother of two well-known athletes—the late Major W. A. Kelly, R.A.M.C., and Mr. P. J. Kelly.

MR. ANDREW FERGUSON

The death of Mr. Andrew Ferguson, F.A.I., occurred yesterday at his residence, "The Pines," Balmoral, Belfast, in his 86th year. Mr. Ferguson was senior partner in Messrs. Ferguson and Son, auctioneers and estate agents, Chichester street, Belfast. He had been in business up to three weeks ago. He was well known in Belfast and throughout his native county of Antrim. He started business in partnership with the late Mr. W. S. Harvey. Afterwards he founded the firm which now bears his name. Mr. Ferguson is survived by his son, Mr. William H. Ferguson, Secretary of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, and by his daughter, Miss M. E. Ferguson.

MAJOR J. LITTLE

Major J. Little, of Borris Lodge, Borris, Co. Carlow, who died yesterday, was a brother of Mr. P. J. Little, Minister for Posts and Telegraphs. He had served with the British Army in several foreign countries. On his retirement he became interested in the Nationalist movement in Ireland, and was a supporter of Fianna Fail. He often spoke in support of the party at election meetings, and was treasurer of Co. Carlow Comhairle Ceanntair, Fianna Fail.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PARTY GOVERNMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—"Politicus" states his views with such force and lucidity that an ordinary reader of his excellent articles, like myself, is in danger of being swept off his feet by the swift flow of his argument. The party system, despite its alleged British parentage, is a natural evolution in human institutions; and experience, resulting in the wide adoption of the system in democratic countries, proves that it has more to be said for it than any other system. Like every other institution it is bound to have some "evils"; these are the whole burden of "Politicus's" argument, and, in his zeal to better things in this country he attributes to the party system evils which do not belong to it.

He says, for example: "Food and raiment that cost 18s. three months ago now cost at least £1, and there is the certainty that yet much higher price levels are close at hand." What are his grounds for attributing the rise in prices to 'the evil effects of party domination'? Isn't there a war on?

The real danger of the party system is, of course, the placing of the interests of "party" above the interests of the community; but the community will not be fooled for long.

"Politicus" asserts that we are a "community of politically uneducated citizens." How can this be said of Ireland, of all countries! And we have proportional representation, and a Second Chamber constructed on the broadest representative basis, and the finest Constitution in the whole world! There is nothing wrong with our parliamentary institutions or our electorate. A wide-awake and forcible Opposition is indispensable to any system. If the party not in power in a period of stress and difficulty cannot be patriotic enough to function forcibly and, above all, helpfully as an Opposition, they fail in their duty both to the minority they represent and to the majority, who are entitled to hope for co-operation from their fellow-countrymen—inside or outside the Dail.

Let all parties address themselves to the real evils that beset this, in other respects, most fortunate country—unemployment, enforced, demoralising idleness; agricultural opportunities unexploited; building industry at a standstill, etc. Let the remedies be discovered and applied before it is too late.—Yours, etc.,

"OBSERVER."

Killiney, January 2nd, 1940.

THE BEER TAX

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Messrs. Guinness have announced their intention to increase the price of beer by 4s. 6d. *per* barrel. Why has this become necessary? Taxation is mainly responsible; that being the case, all will turn and blame the Government.

But is this just? The real culprits, to my mind, are the members of the Licensed Grocers' and Vintners' Protection Association. Their complete inactivity and apathy have, without doubt, given the Government the false impression that the brewing industry can bear any tax imposed upon it. It is just possible also that the Licensed Grocers' and Vintners' Protection Association have been mighty pleased with the opportunity afforded them under the cover of the emergency Budget to increase their prices to the public. This angle might be explored by the public and some revelations then forthcoming might astound them.

In Eire the Government's action in placing an embargo on the export of barley must be of definite advantage to brewers and distillers, and it has placed them in a much sounder position than would have been the case if this country were an open market, as the price of barley will not meet with competition from outside sources, such as from Scotch and English distillers, who would be ready buyers.

It is time that the Licensed Grocers' and Vintners' Protection Association ceased "clowning" and gave their attention to the serious evils of unemployment which must follow in the wake of increased taxation and higher prices, but I am forced to the conclusion that the loss of livelihood of many individuals means nothing to the members of this Protection Association.—Yours, etc.,

MARY O'CONOR.

Lucan House, Lucan.

DANCE

OLD BELVEDERE RUGBY CLUB

The annual dance of the Old Belvedere Rugby Football Club, which took place last night in the Metropole Ballroom, was attended by over 450 people, among whom were representatives of other Dublin football clubs.

Raffles and spot prizes added to the enjoyment of the company, and Peggy Dell supplied vocal numbers to the music of Phil Murtagh's band.

The following constituted the Committee:—Mr. O'Brien, Mr. George Morgan and Mr. Hugo McNulty, dance secretaries; Mr. Brendan Quinn, Mr. J. Quinn, Miss M. Gleeson, Miss M. Devine, Miss C. Corbett, Miss MacClancy, Miss K. Murphy, Mrs. Morgan, Miss Ingram and Miss Fox.

Among those also present were:—Mr. F. G. Moran (Clontarf R.F.C.), Mr. P. O'Leary, Mr. and Mrs. H. McNulty, Miss K. Meagher, Miss G. Sheridan, Mr. P. Smyth, Mr. P. A. Ryan, Mr. D. P. Maguire, Miss Suttle, Mr. B. Smith, Miss Bailey, Miss Dolan, Miss Beauchamp, Miss Kevans, Miss Doody, Mr. D. Darley, Miss N. Connell, Mr. J. E. Hanna, Miss O'Brien, Mr. Barrington, Mr. G. Geary, Mr. T. Wall, Mr. G. Connelly, Miss Kennedy, Mr. J. M. Duff (Skerries R.F.C.), Miss B. Richardson.

Mr. Donohoe, Mr. V. Landy, Mr. Gormley, Mr. Murray, Mr. H. Richardson, Dr. Breen, Mr. O'Dowd, Mr. Rice, Mr. P. F. Hogan, Mr. K. Dolan, Mr. E. McCarron, Mr. G. Quinn, Mr. P. Quinn, Miss M. Stuart, Miss M. Broderick, Miss G. O'Carroll, Miss E. Walsh, Mrs. E. Foley, Mr. Vincent Aird, Mr. E. Murray, Mr. H. Lipman, Miss N. Murphy, Miss Becker, Mr. Kean, Mr. G. Fitzgibbon, Mr. L. Murphy, Mr. O. Herlihy, Mr. T. Fitzpatrick, Mr. J. May.

Mr. E. G. Plunkett, Mr. J. Glynn, Miss Doyle, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Moloney, Mr. Kevin Gaffney, Mr. Vincent Gaffney, Miss Billy Doyle, Miss Maura Quinn, Miss Peggy Lynn, Miss Carmel Gibney, Mr. Frank Callaghan, Miss Carmel Sullivan, Mr. James O'Dwyer, Mr. Colm Nolan, Mr. Peter van Miert, Miss A. McFinnegan, Mr. Rory Rooney, Mrs. Doyle, Mr. Craig, Mr. A. J. Fitzpatrick, Mr. E. A. Donovan, and Mrs. Mullett.

GUILTY OF BREAKING INTO CORK CHURCH

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CORK, Wednesday.

William Geoghegan and Denis Long, at Cork Circuit Court, were found guilty of breaking into St. Ann's, Shandon, Church, Cork, in last May; stealing a bottle of wine, and maliciously damaging a stained glass window. They were put back until to-morrow.

Judge O'Connor remarked that there had been six previous convictions against Geoghegan, and one against Long. He refused leave to appeal.

During the summing up, when the Judge was referring to the evidence of a witness named Richard Coleman, he was interrupted by Coleman, who had been a witness for the prosecution. His Lordship directed the Guards to remove Coleman from the court.

IRISH FAIR

CLONAKILTY.—Supplies were small at Clonakilty monthly fair on Monday, and a full clearance was effected at favourable rates for vendors. Quotations:—Calves of 7-8 months £4 15/- to £5 15/-, yearlings £7 to £7 15/-, store bulls £14 to £16, fat cows £14 to £15 10/-, aged cows £4 to £5; springing heifers, 1st quality £16 10/-, 2nd quality £14 to £15, and a few in backward condition £13 to £15 a head; springing cows, 1st quality £23, 2nd quality £20 to £22 each; aged springers £11 to £12 apiece. In the fat pig section quality heavy pigs made £7 5/- apiece, and lighter pigs £6 15/- to £7; bonhams of 11-12 weeks made 47/6 to 52/-, and stores of 13-14 weeks 55/- to 60/- a head. The strongest of 15-16 week stores made 62/- to 65/- each.

Edward Prewett, of Sling Cottages, Bulford, Wilts, who was said to have been caught in the grounds of a house being used as a billet by members of the Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service, was bound over for a year at a South of England Court on Tuesday.

START THE NEW YEAR WELL—
USE The Perfect Packet Butter "BLACK SWAN"
Trade Enquiries
DOWDALL, O'MAHONEY & CO., LTD.,
CORK and DUBLIN

FOOD AND PRODUCE MARKETS

CATTLE

EDINBURGH.—Supplies at Gorgie yesterday were 156 store cattle and 10 milk cows. Slow to fair trade for cattle; cows met a good demand. Black polled bullocks to £20 10/, coloured polled bullocks to £21 10/-, black polled stirks to £15, best cows £36 to £41 10/-, others £28 to £30.

BIRKENHEAD LAMBS.—For a few more lambs on offer yesterday there was a firm trade at around 11½d. per lb., sinking the offal, for the best qualities.

GLASGOW.—Holiday market. Very light supplies of cattle and sheep on offer. 260 home-fed cattle were down for sale and 2,760 sheep. Top bullocks made 62/-, current 60/-, and heavy and secondary 52/- to 57/- per live cwt. All classes of sheep were in request around last prices. Oxford hoggets sold to 52/-, Suffolks to 52/-, half-bred ewes to 45/6, crosses to 41/-, Cheviots to 34/-, and black-faced to 38/6.

BELFAST.—Good quality animals in demand and dearer. First quality bullocks and heifers 48/- to 50/- per live cwt., good ordinary 46/6 to 47/6, secondary and unfinished 43/6 to 45/6, cow heifers 39/- to 44/-, young bulls to 45/6, medium 41/-, aged and heavy descriptions 38/-; fat cows, heavy types to £28 each, medium-weights £15 to £18; aged and rough classes, conditioned lots to £14, others £5 to £10; prime quality heavy lambs 45/- to 77/6, medium-weights of finish 34/- to 43/-, rougher classes to 30/-; good black-faces to 28/-, others 12/- to 18/-; fat and store sheep, rams 40/- to 50/-, cross-bred and white ewes 38/- to 50/-, others 28/- to 27/6, black-face ewes 25/- to 32/-, seconds 18/- to 24/-, black-face wethers 27/- to 34/6.

GRAIN.

BALTIC.—WHEAT—The market maintained a firm tone and in unison with overseas advices. Canadian grades were held for 9d. per qr. advance with Australian 6d. per qr. dearer. Prevailing cold weather over Europe tends to stimulate buying interest. The following are f.o.b. quotations:—No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Halifax), first half January, 37/4½, ditto (Vancouver), 31/6; No 2 ditto, 30/9; No. 3 ditto 30/3; No. 1 Canadian Western Garnet (Vancouver), January, 28/6; No. 2 ditto, 28/-; Australian (bulk), January also February, 26/6 (bags), January also February, 28/- per 480lb. MAIZE easier for Plate, but American steadier. Plate January 23/6; No. 2 yellow American (Baltimore), first half January 30/10½, last half January 31/1½; No. 2 white flat African, January 20/-, February 20/3; No. 3 ditto, January 19/9; No. 6 yellow round ditto, 21/6 per 480lb. BARLEY firm, and 6d. per qr. dearer. No. 3 Canadian Western (St. John), first half January, 26/4½; No. 1 Canadian feed ditto, 26/6 per 400lb. OATS held for 4½d. per qr. advance. No. 1 Canadian feed (St. John), January 22/7½; No. 2 ditto, first half January, 21/10½; No. 2 Canadian Western ditto, 24/- per 320lb.

MARK LANE CORN.—The mid-weekly market was thinly attended, but trade conditions were steady and prices firm. WHEAT—English milling, fixed price, 31/6; ditto feed, maximum price, 31/6 per 504lb. at farm. Imported feeding, £5 10/- per ton ex store. FLOUR—National straightrun fixed at 22/-; all English straights, 22/-; Canadian, 22/- to 24/-, as to grade; other descriptions, 22/- per 280lb. (excluding quota payment of 3/6 per sack). MAIZE—Imported feeding £6 per ton ex store. MAIZE MEAL—Imported mixed white £6, yellow ditto £6 5/-, home-milled feeding £7 per ton; hominy chop, imported, £6 per ton ex store. BARLEY—English malting ranged from 70/- to 80/- per 448lb at farm; imported feeding, £6 per ton ex store. OATS—English nominally 50/- per 336lb. at farm (trade awaiting publication of controlled price). No. 1 Canadian feed, £6 12/6 per ton ex store, with other grades at proportionate prices. WHEATFEED—Fine wheatfeed, also straightrun bran, £6 7/6 to £7; imported middlings, £6 5/-; ground oats, £8 2/6 per ton (sacks included).

LIVERPOOL CORN.—Requirements of the trade in cereals is being satisfied by the Port Area Grain Committee at fixed prices, carriage and haulage charged by distributors. WHEAT firm on continued scarcity at 7/- per cwt. on farm. MAIZE—Week-end allocations now being distributed by merchants to consumers. FLOUR deliveries normal at 22/- per sack for straight run delivered and 22/- to 24/- for Manitoba. OATS in very limited supply at 13/- to 16/- per cwt. delivered for English. PEAS still firm at 25/6 per cwt. for Tasmanian and 25/- New Zealand. WHEATFEEDS held at 6/4½ per cwt. for bran and thirds, but little obtainable. Wheat and Maize futures controlled. Wheat parcels for shipment 6d. to 9d. per quarter dearer. No. 1 Manitoba 15th January quoted 31/6, No. 2 30/9, No. 3 30/3 per quarter. Barley 6d. and oats 4½d. per quarter dearer—all prices f.o.b. via Vancouver.

PROVISIONS.

DUBLIN FISH.—Short supplies included 77 boxes herrings, 2 packages salmon, 5 lots lobsters, and a fair amount from country and local senders. Demand good at:—Salmon 5/1, turbot and brill 1/6 per lb.; lobsters 16/- to 38/- per 13; herrings 21/- to 22/6, plaice 40/- to 91/-, cod 50/- to 58/-, and whiting 10/- to 51/- box.

DUBLIN VEGETABLE.—Small mid-week supply cleared early at:—York cabbage, large 10/- to 20/-, small 5/- to 12/-; Savoy, large 8/- to 13/-, small 5/- to 6/- load; swedes 1/- to 1/6, mangolds 1/2 to 1/3 per cwt; cauliflowers 8d. to 2/-, lettuce 1/- to 1/6 doz; sprouts 1/6 to 2/-, parsley 6d. chip; beet 1/- to 1/6 thyme 2/- doz. bunches; carrots 4/6 to 6/-, parsnips 3/6 to 4/6, onions 10/- to 14/- bag; celery 1/6 to 3/-, and turnips 3d. to 4d. bunch.

DUBLIN POTATO.—Fair supplies, with demand steady at 4/6 to 5/- per cwt. for best table classes.

LONDON POULTRY AND GAME.—Trade slow. Surrey chicken white large also medium 1/3 to 1/6, country white large 1/2 to 1/4, medium 1/1 to 1/4, coloured large 1/- to 1/3, medium 11d. to 1/3, coarse 11d. to 1/1. Irish fatted 1/- to 1/2, lean 11d. to 1/1, Hungarian 1/- to 1/2½. English hens old 8d. to 10d., Irish 7½d. to 9½d., country ducks 1/- to 1/2 Central European turkeys 1/- per lb. English rabbits trapped 1/- to 1/4, shot 9d. to 1/-, hares 2/3 to 3/-, pheasants 3/- to 3/6, partridges young 3/- to 3/6, old 9d. to 1/- each; colonial rabbits 27/6 per case. EGGS—English national mark specials 22/- to 22/6, standards 20/6 to 21/-, mediums 19/6 to 20/-, pullets 16/6 to 17/- ordinary packing grade 1 15-15½lb., category 1 (A) 21/- to 21/6, grade 2 14-14½lb. (B) 19/6 to 20/-. Dutch mixed 15½lb. 15/6 to 16/- per 120.

GRIMSBY FISH.—Soles 2/2, slips 1/10, turbot 1/4, brill 1/3 per lb.; best plaice 20/-, small plaice 14/-, lemon soles 18/- to 19/-, whitings 9/6, cod 8/6, codlings 7/- to 8/-, skate 12/-, small haddocks 7/-, medium 9/- gibbed 9/6, large dabs 16/-, small 10/-, dogfish 7/6, coalfish 5/-, hake 15/- per stone.

LIVERPOOL.—Little further development took place in this market yesterday, and a steady feeling prevailed in the various commodities, supplies available for week's requirements being fairly absorbed. BACON and HAMS—The trade is somewhat unsettled by the change over to official rationing, commencing on Monday next. Arrangements appear to be incomplete in some sections and present difficulties in distribution. This week's allocations to agents have so far been limited, and for these the new rates are effective owing to fixing of counter trade having been fixed. LARD still nominal owing to lack of supplies of American and Canadian refined. CHEESE—Releases of New Zealand are very small, while Canadian is nominal and home produce scarce, causing a very firm feeling at full prices. BUTTER—The week's releases are in course of distribution at unchanged prices. The Food Ministry announce 2/- reduction for first-hand ex-store at 143/- and 150/- per cwt. wholesalers, but retail price still 1/7 per lb. EGGS firm at about late prices. Maximum prices:—BACON—Importers to wholesalers—Wiltshires 125/-, middles 140/-, clear bellies 100/-, hams and gammons 131/-, fores and squares 93/-, pic-nics (free of rationing) 68/-. Wholesalers to retailers—Wiltshires 137/-, three-quarters 149/-, Spencers and Cumberlands 135/-, middles 152/-, backs 176/-, streaks 105/-, clear bellies 112/-, fores and squares 105/-, hams and gammons 143/-, pic-nics 80/- per cwt. Retail prices—Middle 1/10, backs 2/1, streaks 1/2 to 1/6, fores 1/6, pic-nics 1/1 per lb. LARD—American and Canadian refined 42/6. CHEESE—New Zealand 75/-, Australian and South African 73/-, Canadian finest 78/-, fine 74/-.

PRODUCE.

LONDON.—SUGAR—Spot unchanged. Granulated 36/10 to 37/10, cubes 40/10 to 41/10, castor 38/- to 42/2, icing 40/- to 46/8 per cwt. COCOA dull. Accra G/F spot sellers 34/6 per cwt., new crop Jan.-Mar. 31/9 per 50 kilos c.i.f. SPICE—Pepper dull. Black Lampong spot in bond sellers 4½d., afloat 3½d.; white Muntok spot in bond 6d., ditto duty paid 6½d., afloat 5d., Jan. 4½d.; white Java spot in bond 7½d., afloat 6½d. per lb.; Tollicherry, also Jan.-Feb., 38/6. Sago—Sarawak small pearl Jan.-Feb. 30/-, ditto flour 21/- per cwt. c.i.f. RUBBER steady. Sheet spot sold 11⅛d., Jan. buyers 11⅛d., Feb. sold 11⅛d. to 11 3/16d., July-Sept. 11 5/16d., Oct.-Dec. 11 7/16d. per lb. Closing prices—Sheet spot sold 11 3/16d., Jan. 11 3/16d. to 11¼d., Feb. 11⅛d. to 11 3/16d., April-June 11¼d. to 11 5/16d., July-Sept. 11⅜d. to 11 7/16d., Oct.-Dec. 11½d. to 11⅝d. and 11 7/16d. SHELLAC fully steady. Fair T.N. spot sold 91/6, closing at 92/- to 95/-, as to quality and quantity; to arrive sellers 94/- c.i.f.; a/c Garnet spot quoted 110/-, pure button ditto 130/-, fine orange 140/- to 170/- per cwt. GUNNIES—Hessians quiet; 10oz. Jan. sellers 41/10½, 8oz. ditto 35/6 per 100 yards c.i.f.

OILS.—Linseed—Raw £40 10/-. Rape—Crude £44 5/-. Cottonseed—Crude £26, washed £28 15/-, fine edible £29 12/6, deodorised £30 10/-. Soya Bean—Crude £27, fine deodorised £31. Groundnut—Crude £29 10/-, refined deodorised £34, hardened £38. Coconut—Crude £22 2/6, refined deodorised £25 7/6, refined hardened £29 17/6. Palm—Refined deodorised £27. Palm Kernel—Crude £21 10/-, fine deodorised £24 15/-, hardened £29 5/-. Castor—Firsts £43 10/-, seconds £41 10/-. Whale—Crude £24 10/- to £25, refined £27 to £27 10/- per ton net naked, ex mill or works. TURPENTINE steady; American spot 59/6 per cwt. ROSIN—American ranged from 25/- to 35/- as to grade per cwt. OILSEEDS—Market firm. The following are approximate shippers' indications on the basis of the Government freight and insurance:—Linseed—Calcutta Jan.-Feb. £21 10/-, Bombay ditto £22 10/-. Plate—Jan. £16. Rapeseed—Toria Jan.-Feb. £17 5/-. Cottonseed—Egyptian Jan.-Feb. £8. Groundnuts—Coromandel Jan.-Feb. £14 15/-. Castorseed—Bombay Jan.-Feb. £22 2/6. Soya Beans—Manchurian Jan.-Feb. £13 per ton c.i.f.

LIVERPOOL.—RICE BRAN — Rangoon and Siam £5 15/-, English £6 5/- per ton, all gross (sacks included). OIL CAKES — Cottonseed—Home produced Egyptian undecorticated £5 15/- in bulk, imported £5 12/6 gross (sacks included), imported Indian undecorticated 30-32 per cent. oil and alb. £5 17/6 gross (sacks included). COCOA—Prices of West African steadily maintained, but demand very slow. Spot parcels of good fermented Accra in bond quoted 34/- per cwt. ex store Liverpool, and forward shipments of new crop good fermented Accra held at 31/9 December-February c.i.f. per 50 kilos to United Kingdom ports.

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The vote of thanks was passed.

Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, Hon. Secretary of the Federation of Irish Manufacturers, presided.

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The Dean of Christ Church (the Very Rev. E. H. Lewis-Crosby), who conducted the Service, was assisted by the Rev. H. B. Dobbs.

The bride was given away by her father, and Miss Joan Raeburn was the only bridesmaid.

The Rev. D. Warrington acted as best man.

A reception was held on the previous day in the Common Room of Trinity College, Dublin, and was the first to have taken place there in the history of the college.

THE REV. HENRY OSBORNE AND MISS M. WRIGHT

At Duncairn Presbyterian Church, Belfast, yesterday, the Rev. Henry Osborne, B.A., Presbyterian minister of Minterburn and Caledon, County Armagh, only son of Mr. Meredith Osborne and the late Mrs. Osborne, of Gilford road, Lurgan, was married to Miss May Wright, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Wright, of Carnmoney.

The Rev G. S. Wilson, B.D., officiated.

The bride wore a mediæval gown of ivory moss crêpe, with lace flouncing, and a halo of pearls with her bridal veil, and she carried pink and white carnations.

Her sister (Miss Gretta Wright) was bridesmaid. She wore a picture frock of sapphire blue moiré taffeta, with velvet head-dress to tone, and carried anemones.

The Rev. N. M. Heaney, B.A., acted as best man.

Mr. R. Winnington was at the organ.

Friends were entertained at the bride's home after the wedding.

The honeymoon will be spent in Southern Ireland.

An Italian youth, living in Jamaica street, Belfast, and bearing the name, Francisco Antonio Notarno Taral Antonio, appeared in the City Summons Court yesterday on a charge of having been disorderly in a suburban picture house. He was fined 10s.

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

MARKETS QUIETER, BUT FIRM

There was some falling off in business on the Dublin Stock Exchange yesterday, but sentiment continued good and prices generally made a firm showing on some small public support.

Home Government Funds moved in irregular fashion. The Second National Loan gained 5s. at 108¾, but the Third Loan lost a like amount, and Financial Agreement Loan fell 7s. 6d. to 93⅜. Exchequer Bonds held steady, but 4½ p.c. Land Bonds eased to 106¼.

British Funds held their recent advance and War Loan repeated 93⅜. Dublin 4¼ p.c. 1955-77 gave way to 95½.

Banks showed an easier trend. Nationals dipped to 41s. 6d. and Provincial New lost 1s. at 39s., but other issues held up well.

Guinness Ord. on quiet buying hardened to 82s. 3d. and Dublin Distillers Ord. were again 2s. Distillers Ord. advised around 66s. 9d.

Rails remained quiet, apart from the strong buying of Great Northern Deb., which resulted in a sharp advance of three points to 50.

Alliance Gas Ord. held 24s. and Bolands Deb. hardened to 10⅜. Carroll Ord. and Cement Ord. tended to improve and Irish Sugar Pref. rose to 19s 9d. E. and J. Burke Ord. quoted 2s. and Goulding Ord. repeated 22s. 6d.

Textiles maintained their recent firmness. Bradford Dyers Ord. quoted 7s. 9¾d. and Courtaulds moved up to around 38s. 7½d., but Coats Ord. shaded off to 36s. 4½d.

Tobaccos enjoyed support and B.A.T. Ord. advised pence higher at around 95s. 9d., but Imperials declined to 117s. 7½d.

Vickers Ord. firmed up to 17s. 1½d. and Shell Transport Ord. were nominally better at 81s. 3d. Anglo-Iranian Oil Ord. quoted 56s. 6d., Fairey Aviation Ord. 15s. 10½d. and Phillip Rubber Soles Ord. 27s. Dunlop Rubbers eased to 30s.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
5% Second National Loan	(108½) *108¾
Do. Deed	(108⅝) 108½
Do. (under £200)	(108½) 103½
4½% Third Loan	(103¼) 103
3¾% Financial Agreement	(94) 93⅜
Do. (under £200)	93½
4% Exchequer Bonds	(99) 99 99
4½% Land Bonds	(106½) 106¼ ½ ¼
Do. New	(101) 101
4% Land Bonds (under £200)	95
BRITISH FUNDS.	
2½% Consols	(67⅞) *68½
3½% War Loan	(93⅜) 93⅜
India 3½% Stock	(81) *83½
CORPORATION STOCKS.	
Dublin 4% 1955/60	(91) *91
Do. 4¼% 1955/77	(95 31/32) 95½
BANKS	
Bank of Ireland	(265) 265a
Hibernian	(10) 10
Munster and Leinster	(101/3) 101/3
National	(41/9) *41/6
Provincial Old	(37/6) 33/-b
Do. New	(40/-) *39/-
BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.	
Distillers Ord.	(66/9) 66/3b 67/3a
Dublin Distillers Ord.	(2/-) 2/-
Guinness Ord.	(82/-) 82/3
RAILS, TRAMS, ETC.	
Great Southern Guar.	(32½) 30b
Do. Deb.	(52½) 52b 54a
Great Northern Deb.	(47) *49 *50
GAS.	
Alliance Gas Ord.	(24/-) *24/-
BAKERY AND MILLING.	
Bolands Deb.	(10 5/16) 10⅜
IRISH INDUSTRIALS.	
Burke (E. and J.) Ord.	2/-
Carroll Ord.	(21/6) 21/7½
Do. Pref.	(21/6) 21/6
Cement Ord.	(25/6) 25/7½
Drummond Pref.	(16/1) 16/-
Goulding Ord.	(22/6) *22/6
Irish Sugar Pref.	(19/6) 19/9
Irish Tanners Ord.	(6/6) 6/6b 7/-a
BRITISH INDUSTRIALS.	
Anglo-Iranian Oil Ord.	56/6
B.A.T. Ord.	(96/-) 95/3b 96/3a
British Lead Mills Ord.	3/-
Bradford Dyers Ord.	(4/9) 7/9¾
Coats (J. and P.) Ord.	(32/4½) 36/4½
Courtaulds Ord.	(38/6) 38/3b 38/9a
Dunlop Rubbers	(30/6) 30/-b 30/6a
Fairey Aviation Ord.	15/10½
Imperial Chemical Ord.	(30/3) 30/-
Imperial Tobacco Ord.	117/7½
Phillips Rubber Soles Ord.	27/-
Shell Transport Ord.	(80/-) 80/9b 81/3a
Vickers Ord.	(16/1½) 17/1½

* Odd lot. a asked. b bid. c cash.
(Previous prices are given in parentheses.)

IRISH BANKS' RATE.

Irish Banks' Rate (changed October 26, 1939) .... 3 %
Loans on Government Stocks transferred 3 %
Deposits under £2,000 .... 1 %
Deposits of £2,000 and over 1½%
The rates in the foregoing table are subject to variation.

BELFAST EXCHANGE

War Loan 3½ per cent., 93⅝, 93½; Northern Bank "A," 71s.; Provincial Banks, 37s. 6d. bid; Co. Down Railway 4 per cent. Deb., 40; Belfast Ropework Ord., 17s.; ditto Pref., 10; Coats, 36s. 6d., 36s. 10½d.; ditto "B" Pref., 25s.; Fine Spinners, 7s. 3¾d., 7s. 5¼d. (7s. 0¾d. small); British Celanese Ord., 7s. 4½d.; Calico Printers, 8s. 10½d.; York Street Flax Ord., 8s.; ditto Deb., 80; Lever and Unilever 20 per cent., 15s. 6d.; White Tomkins and Courage Ord., 31s. 9d.; B.-A. Tobacco (bearer), 95s. 3d. ex-div.; Foster Clark, 29s. 3d.; Crosses and Winkworth Ord., 3½d.; Pease and Partners, 11s. 1½d.; B.S.A., 21s. 4½d., 21s. 3d.; N.I. Transport Board "B," 31¼.

CORK EXCHANGE

Second National Loan advanced to 108¾. 4½ per cent. Land Bonds marked 106¼ and 105⅞, 4 per cent. Land Bonds repeated 95, and War Loan remained at 93⅜. National Banks eased to 41s. 6d. and Provincials (New) to 39s. Beamish and Crawford Debs. buyers 57, Cannock and Co. Ord. buyers 30s., Clondalkin Paper Ord. buyers 5s., Cork Gas buyers 7¼. Goulding Ord. 22s. 6d., and Guinness Ord. harder at 82s. 3d.

THE MONEY MARKET

SILVER DEPRESSED

Gold remained at 168s. per fine ounce yesterday. Money was abundant at £1 per cent.; discount rates were steadier, with short and three months' bills at 23s. 9d. Silver was further depressed by Indian re-selling in a market having no buyers. Cash fell ⅜d. to 21⅛d., and forward 5/16d. to 21⅜d. per standard ounce.

A further slight deterioration in the Danish krone from 20 7/16 to 20½ provided one of the few interesting changes in London exchange rates. The Uruguayan dollar improved from 22d. to 22½d. All the official London rates were without change. In New York sterling showed a rather easier tendency. Belgas were also less wanted, but the guilder improved.

Centre	January 3 Closing Rates		January 2 Closing Rates		Parity before 20/9/31
New York*	4.02	4.04	4.02	4.04	4.86⅔
Montreal*	4.43	4.47	4.43	4.47	4.86⅔
Amst'dam*	7.50	7.58	7.50	7.58	12.10
Brussels*	23.75	24.00	23.75	24.00	35.00
Copenh'g'n	20⅜	20⅝	20 5/16	20 9/16	18.15
Geneva*	17.80	17.95	17.80	17.85	25.22
Madrid	38¼ sellers		38¼ sellers		25.22
Milan	77	79	77	79	92.46
Oslo*	17.65	17.75	17.65	17.75	18.15
Paris*	176	177	176	177	124.21
Stockholm*	16.85	16.95	16.85	16.95	18.15
Alexandria	97⅜	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97.5
Athens	535 sellers		535 sellers		375
Helsingf's	215 sellers		215 sellers		193.2
Lisbon	107½	108½	107½	108½	110
B. Ayres*	17.50	18.00	17.50	18.00	47.577
Lima 90dy	20½	22½	20½	22½	17.38
M'video	21½	23½	21	23	51 1/16
Rio de Jan.	3 5/32 sellers		3 5/32 sellers		5.89
Valparaiso	110 sellers		110 sellers		408
Calcutta	17 15/16	18 1/16	17 15/16	18 1/16	18
Hongkong	14⅞	15 1/16	14⅞	15 1/16	—
Kobe	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	42
Shanghai	4⅜	5	4⅜	5	—
Singapore	28 1/16	28 3/16	28 1/16	28 3/16	28d.

* Rates fixed by Bank of England. All others are free market rates.

YEAR WELL—

USE The Perfect Packet Butter
"BLACK SWAN"
Trade Enquiries
DOWDALL, O'MAHONEY & CO., LTD.,
CORK and DUBLIN

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THE REV. HENRY OSBORNE AND MISS M. WRIGHT

At Duncairn Presbyterian Church, Belfast, yesterday, the Rev. Henry Osborne, B.A., Presbyterian minister of Minterburn and Caledon, County Armagh, only son of Mr. Meredith Osborne and the late Mrs. Osborne, of Gilford road, Lurgan, was married to Miss May Wright, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Wright, of Carnmoney.

The Rev. G. S. Wilson, B.D., officiated.

The bride wore a mediaeval gown of ivory moss crêpe, with lace flouncing, and a halo of pearls with her bridal veil, and she carried pink and white carnations.

Her sister (Miss Gretta Wright) was bridesmaid. She wore a picture frock of sapphire blue moiré taffeta, with velvet headdress to tone, and carried anemones.

The Rev. N. M. Heaney, B.A., acted as best man.

Mr. R. Winnington was at the organ.

Friends were entertained at the bride's home after the wedding.

The honeymoon will be spent in Southern Ireland.

An Italian youth, living in Jamaica street, Belfast, and bearing the name, Francisco Antonio Notarno Teral Antonio, appeared in the City Summons Court yesterday on a charge of having been disorderly in a suburban picture house. He was fined 10s.

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

MARKETS QUIETER, BUT FIRM

There was some falling off in business on the Dublin Stock Exchange yesterday, but sentiment continued good and prices generally made a firm showing on some small public support.

Home Government Funds moved in irregular fashion. The Second National Loan gained 5s. at 108⅜, but the Third Loan lost a like amount, and Financial Agreement Loan fell 7s. 6d. to 93⅜. Exchequer Bonds held steady, but 4½ p.c. Land Bonds eased to 106¼.

British Funds held their recent advance and War Loan repeated 93⅜. Dublin 4¼ p.c. 1955-77 gave way to 95¼.

Banks showed an easier trend. Nationals dipped to 41s. 6d. and Provincial New lost 1s. at 39s., but other issues held up well.

Guinness Ord. on quiet buying hardened to 82s. 3d. and Dublin Distillers Ord. were again 2s. Distillers Ord. advised around 66s. 9d.

Rails remained quiet, apart from the strong buying of Great Northern Deb., which resulted in a sharp advance of three points to 50.

Alliance Gas Ord. held 24s. and Bolands Deb. hardened to 10⅜. Carroll Ord. and Cement Ord. tended to improve and Irish Sugar Pref. rose to 19s 9d. E. and J. Burke Ord. quoted 2s. and Goulding Ord. repeated 22s. 6d.

Textiles maintained their recent firmness. Bradford Dyers Ord. quoted 7s. 9¾d. and Courtaulds moved up to around 38s. 7½d., but Coats Ord. shaded off to 36s. 4½d.

Tobaccos enjoyed support and B.A.T. Ord. advised pence higher at around 95s. 9d., but Imperials declined to 117s. 7½d.

Vickers Ord. firmed up to 17s. 1½d. and Shell Transport Ord. were nominally better at 81s. 3d. Anglo-Iranian Oil Ord. quoted 56s. 6d., Fairey Aviation Ord. 15s. 10½d. and Phillip Rubber Soles Ord. 27s. Dunlop Rubbers eased to 30s.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.		
5% Second National Loan	(108½)	*108¾
Do. Deed	(108⅜)	108½
Do. (under £200)	(108½)	103½
4½% Third Loan	(103¼)	103
3¾% Financial Agreement	(94)	93⅜
Do. (under £200)		93½
4% Exchequer Bonds	(99)	9⅞ 9⅞
4½% Land Bonds	(106½)	106¼ ½ ¼
Do. New	(101)	101
4% Land Bonds (under £200)		98
BRITISH FUNDS.		
2½% Consols	(67⅝)	*68½
3½% War Loan	(93⅜)	93⅜
India 3½% Stock	(81)	*83½
CORPORATION STOCKS.		
Dublin 4% 1955/60	(91)	*91
Do. 4¼% 1955/77	(95 31/32)	95¼
BANKS		
Bank of Ireland	(265)	265a
Hibernian	(16)	16
Munster and Leinster	(101/3)	101/3
National	(41/9)	*41/6
Provincial Old	(37/6)	38/-b
Do. New	(40/-)	*39/-
BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.		
Distillers Ord.	(66/9)	66/3b 67/3a
Dublin Distillers Ord.	(2/-)	2/-
Guinness Ord.	(82/-)	82/3
RAILS, TRAMS, ETC.		
Great Southern Guar.	(32½)	30b
Do. Deb.	(52½)	52b 54a
Great Northern Deb.	(47)	*49 *50
GAS.		
Alliance Gas Ord.	(24/-)	*24/-
BAKERY AND MILLING.		
Bolands Deb.	(10 5/16)	10⅜
IRISH INDUSTRIALS.		
Burke (E. and J.) Ord.		2/-
Carroll Ord.	(21/6)	21/7½
Do. Pref.	(21/6)	21/6
Cement Ord.	(25/6)	25/7½
Drummond Pref.	(16/1)	16/-
Goulding Ord.	(22/6)	*22/6
Irish Sugar Pref.	(19/6)	19/9
Irish Tanners Ord.	(6/6)	6/6b 7/-a
BRITISH INDUSTRIALS.		
Anglo-Iranian Oil Ord.		56/6
B.A.T. Ord.	(96/-)	95/3b 96/3a
British Lead Mills Ord.		3/-
Bradford Dyers Ord.	(4/9)	7/9¾
Coats (J. and P.) Ord.	(32/4½)	36/4½
Courtaulds Ord.	(38/6)	38/3b 38/9a
Dunlop Rubbers	(30/6)	30/-b 30/6a
Fairey Aviation Ord.		15/10½
Imperial Chemical Ord.	(30/3)	30/-
Imperial Tobacco Ord.		117/7½
Phillips Rubber Soles Ord.		27/-
Shell Transport Ord.	(80/-)	80/9b 81/3a
Vickers Ord.	(16/1½)	17/1½

* Odd lot. a asked. b bid. c cash.
(Previous prices are given in parentheses.)

IRISH BANKS' RATE.

Irish Banks' Rate (changed October 26, 1939) ... 3 %
Loans on Government Stocks transferred ... 3 %
Deposits under £2,000 ... 1 %
Deposits of £2,000 and over ... 1½%
The rates in the foregoing table are subject to variation.

BELFAST EXCHANGE

War Loan 3½ per cent., 93 7/16, 93 11/16; Northern Bank "A," 71s.; Provincial Banks, 57s. 6d. bid; Co. Down Railway 4 per cent. Deb., 40; Belfast Ropework Ord., 17s.; ditto Pref., 10; Coats, 36s. 6d., 36s. 10½d.; ditto "B" Pref., 25s.; Fine Spinners, 7s. 3¾d., 7s. 5¼d. (7s. 0¾d. small); British Celanese Ord., 7s. 4½d.; Calico Printers, 8s. 10½d.; York Street Flax Ord., 8s.; ditto Deb., 80; Lever and Unilever 20 per cent., 15s. 6d.; White Tomkins and Courage Ord., 31s. 9d.; B.-A. Tobacco (bearer), 95s. 3d. ex-div.; Foster Clark, 29s. 3d.; Crosses and Winkworth Ord., 3½d.; Pease and Partners, 11s. 1½d.; B.S.A., 21s. 4½d., 21s. 3d.; N.I. Transport Board "B," 31¼.

CORK EXCHANGE

Second National Loan advanced to 108⅜, 4½ per cent. Land Bonds marked 106¼ and 105½, 4 per cent. Land Bonds repeated 95, and War Loan remained at 93⅜. National Banks eased to 41s. 6d. and Provincials (New) to 39s. Beamish and Crawford Debs. buyers 57, Cannock and Co. Ord. buyers 30s., Clondalkin Paper Ord. buyers 5s., Cork Gas buyers 7⅛. Goulding Ord. 22s. 6d., and Guinness Ord. harder at 82s. 3d.

THE MONEY MARKET

SILVER DEPRESSED

Gold remained at 168s. per fine ounce yesterday. Money was abundant at £1 per cent.; discount rates were steadier, with short and three months' bills at 23s. 9d. Silver was further depressed by Indian re-selling in a market having no buyers. Cash fell ⅜d. to 21⅜d., and forward 7/16d. to 21 5/16d. per standard ounce.

A further slight deterioration in the Danish krone from 20 7/16 to 20½ provided one of the few interesting changes in London exchange rates. The Uruguayan dollar improved from 22d. to 22½d. All the official London rates were without change. In New York sterling showed a rather easier tendency. Belgas were also less wanted, but the guilder improved.

Centre	January 3 Closing Rates		January 2 Closing Rates		Parity before 2/9/39
New York*	4.02	4.04	4.02	4.04	4.86 2/3
Montreal*	4.43	4.47	4.43	4.47	4.86 2/3
Amst'dam*	7.50	7.58	7.50	7.58	12.10
Brussels*	23.75	24.00	23.75	24.00	35.00
Copenh'g'n	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	18.15
Geneva*	17.60	17.95	17.60	17.85	25.22
Madrid	38¼ sellers		38¼ sellers		25.22
Milan	77	79	77	79	92.46
Oslo*	17.65	17.75	17.65	17.75	18.15
Paris*	176	177	176	177	124.21
Stockholm*	16.65	16.95	16.65	16.95	18.15
Alexandria	97⅛	97⅝	97⅛	97⅝	97.5
Athens	535 sellers		535 sellers		375
Helsingf's	215 sellers		215 sellers		193.2
Lisbon	107½	108½	107½	108½	110
B. Ay'es*	17.50	18.00	17.50	18.00	47.577
Lima	20½	22½	20½	22½	17.38
M'video	21½	23½	21	23	51 1/16
Rio de Jan.	3½ sellers		3½ sellers		5.89
Valparaiso	110 sellers		110 sellers		40
Calcutta	17 13/16	18 1/16	17 13/16	18 1/16	18
Hongkong	14⅞	15 1/16	14⅞	15 1/16	—
Kobe	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾	42
Shanghai	4¾	5	4¾	5	—
Singapore	28 1/16	28 3/16	28 1/16	28 3/16	28d.

* Rates fixed by Bank of England. All others are free market rates.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

PRICES DEVELOP RESISTANCE

Some falling off in business was reported in early dealings on the London Stock markets yesterday, but prices showed resistance to occasional profit-taking sales, and later in the day numerous small buying orders appeared and produced cheerful conditions in virtually all directions. The expansion in demand was chiefly noticeable in the Gilt-edged and Kaffir sections, but there was still a fair amount of interest in recent favourites and several Iron and Steel and Shipbuilding issues maintained their recent improvement.

Gilt-edged securities supplied little of interest at the immediate outset, but quotations advanced rapidly when moderate demand arose in subsequent trading, and the whole market displayed a strong tone in the final stages. Local Loans spurted from 80¼ to 81, Funding Fours put on another ⅜ to 107⅞ and War Loan closed ⅜ to the good at 93¾. Conversion 3½ p.c. and Old Consols were others which showed to advantage, and the firmness spread to Indian stocks, both the 3 p.c. and 3½ p.c. adding ½, the former to 71 and the latter to 83.

Foreign Government Bonds remained out of favour, though a little support was evident for certain Far Easterns, notably Japan 6 p.c. of 1924. Europeans experienced another lifeless session and the few transactions in Brazilian Bonds resulted from sales, which caused prices to sag about ½.

A small amount of fresh inquiry for British Rails was offset by persistent profit-taking, and consequently the market was unable to shake off the dull tendency which prevailed in late dealings on the previous day. Great Western Ord. dropped a point to 36¾, Southern Prefd. gave way to the extent of 1¼, and Southern Defd. and L.M.S. Ord. also fell back. Foreign Rails followed a quiet path and revealed a number of dull spots among Argentine Debentures. American and Colonial Rails also were subdued, though Canadas found a little support and hardened to 7⅛.

Interest in Industrials was still confined to selected issues, but the whole market showed a firm tone. The turnover in Mines was larger than on recent days and Kaffirs took a definite upward turn in response to a good general demand. Oils presented an irregular appearance at the close.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS

MARTINS' BANK PAYS MORE

Martins' Bank, Ltd., announce a final dividend of 7½ per cent. (same), making 15 per cent. for the year, compared with 14½ per cent. for 1938. The profits, after deducting all expenses and providing for taxation, etc., amounted to £876,025 (against £872,929). To reserve fund £50,000, premises redemption £1,000, pension fund £100,000; forward £330,749 (against £328,730).

WESTMINSTER EARNS LESS

Westminster Bank, Ltd., has declared a further dividend of 9 per cent. in respect of the £4 shares, making 18 per cent. for the year, and a further dividend of 6¼ per cent. on the £1 shares, making 12½ per cent. for the year. Net profits were £1,475,745 (against £1,557,162). After £100,000 (same) to bank premises and £300,000 (same) to pensions, the carry-forward is £534,006 (against £526,584).

DISCOUNT COMPANIES' RESULTS

Alexander's Discount Company announce a final Ordinary dividend of 10 per cent., making 17½ per cent. for 1939. Similar payments were made in the two preceding years. The carry-forward is increased by £20,000 to £151,000.

The National Discount Company "A" shares again receive 10 per cent., while on the "B" shares the company is paying a final of 13 per cent. and a bonus of 4 per cent., making the total again 26 per cent. Reserve fund and staff pension fund again receive £50,000 and £5,000, respectively, leaving about £227,000, compared with £217,572 to be carried forward.

Anglo-Java Rubber.—Interim payment of interest on Income Debenture stock of 2½ per cent., less tax.

Allied Bakeries.—For the first six months of the current financial year trading profit has been £352,114, an increase of over £22,000 compared with the corresponding period last year. An interim dividend of 5 per cent., the same as last year, has been announced. Last year the interim was followed by a final of 7 per cent. and a bonus of 3 per cent., making a total of 15 per cent. for the year.

Borneo Co.—Dividend of 3¾ per cent. on Pref. in respect of the half year to August 4, 1937.

Burberrys.—Dividend of 2½ per cent., less tax, will be paid on February 1 in respect of the 7½ per cent. Preference stock, being the dividend for the four months ended May 31, 1937.

Clovelly Rubber Estate.—Profit, £3,811 (against £5,379); dividend of 3 per cent. (against 5 per cent.); forward, £2,054 (against £4,270). Also interim of 2 per cent. in respect of current year.

Chase National Bank.—Net earnings for 1939 amounted to $13,315,000, or $1.80 per share, compared with $14,486,000, or $1.96 per share, in 1938. Because of a change during the year in the schedule of dates for the declaration of dividends, three semi-annual dividends of $5,180,000 each, totalling $15,540,000, have been charged against the undivided profits account in 1939, whereas in 1938 only two such dividends were so charged. Thus the undivided profits on December 31, 1938, amounted to $35,247,000, compared with the balance on December 30, 1939, of $33,022,000.

Ceylon Consolidated.—Interest on the First Debentures for the half-year ended June 30, 1939, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Holders are asked to accept this amount, representing a full half-year's interest, for the present. In the view of the directors, the present more favourable conditions for the industry will enable all arrears of Debenture interest to be paid.

Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust.—Interim of 2½ per cent., less tax (same), on Ordinary.

Hollins Mill Co.—Rise in profits from £23,844 to £53,689, after providing for tax and E.P.T. As already announced, the company is paying a dividend of 5 per cent., less tax (against nil). The carry forward is increased from £20,759 to £26,748.

Houlder Line.—The report for the year shows a rise in the credit balance from £134,288 to £143,273, after making provision for general maintenance expenses, taxation, directors' remuneration and Preference dividend. Depreciation again receives £100,000, and £32,143 has been transferred to fleet replacement account. The dividend is repeated at 7½ per cent., less tax, though the special bonus of 2½ per cent., tax free, paid last year out of realised surplus on sale of vessels in balance sheet is not forthcoming this time. The carry forward is reduced from £43,094 to £27,412. The balance standing to the credit of realised surplus on the sale of vessels, £7,857, has been transferred to fleet replacement account, which, with the sum added from profits mentioned above, makes a total of £40,000. The report adds that the increase in freight rates since September last has been barely sufficient to meet the seriously increased operating expenses.

Kampong Kuantan Rubber.—Second interim of 7 per cent., less tax (against 5 per cent.).

Singinting (Negri Sembilan) Rubber.—Profit, £2,900 (against £5,837); dividend of 2 per cent. (against 2½ per cent.); forward, £2,534. Also interim of 2 per cent. for current year.

Trustees Corporation.—Interim Ordinary dividend of 3 per cent., less tax (same).

United City Property Trust.—Consideration of payment of interim on Ordinary shares deferred until accounts for half-year to December 31 prepared.

White House, Regent's Park.—Dividend on Preference shares has been deferred.

MOTORS AND TEXTILES

BIRMINGHAM EASIER

Motors easier. Austins, Standards and Rovers lower, but Fords recovered to 13/3. Triplex fell to 19/9. Lucas strong at 89/-.

Alvis	2/3	Morris	24/3
Austins	17/-	Napiers	7/3
Do. "A"	16/3	Raleighs	46/3
Dennis	17/6	Rolls	91/-
Dunlops	30/3	Rovers	11/6
Enfields	12/9	Singers	1/7½
Guys	2¼	Standards	11/9
Humbers	9/6	Small Arms	21/6
Leylands	87/9	New Hudsons	38/6

MANCHESTER STRONG

Further advances among leading Textiles, which are in good demand.

Bleachers	5/6-5/9	Velvets	3/3-3/9
Dyers	7/6-7/9	Spinners	7/6-7/9
"Slubbers"	3/6-4/-	Henrys	12/-12/6
Calicos	8/6-8/9	Turner and Newall	64/6-65/-
Coats	36/6-36/9	Wall Paper Def.	18/-18/6
Courtaulds	38/3-38/9		
Dunlops	30/3-30/6		
Cottons	32/6-33/9		

IRISH RAILWAY RECEIPT

L.M.S. (Northern Counties). — Last week, £7,790+2,470. Total 52 weeks, £405,750+37,700.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Wednesday Night.

STOCKS AND SHARES:
London cheerful.
Dublin harder.
Manchester strong.
Birmingham easier.
New York firm.

MONEY:

Bank of England Rate	2 %
Last Year	2 %
Irish Bank Rate	3 %
London Three Months' Bills	1 3/16 %
Silver (spot)	21⅜d.
Price of Gold	168/-

FURTHER GAINS IN INDUSTRIALS

TEXTILES STILL IN FAVOUR

Despite a little profit-taking, the Industrial market made another satisfactory showing yesterday. Iron, Steel and Shipbuilding shares again received most attention, and further modest gains were recorded. Textiles continued in favour, but some reaction was noticeable from the best towards the close.

Trans-Atlantics were fractionally harder, but there was not a great deal doing. Cable and Wireless Pref. finished the turn easier.

Buyers again predominated among Iron, Steel and Shipbuilding issues. Pressed Steel rose 1s. to 15s., Dorman Long 1s. 3d. to 25s. 9d., and Whitehead Iron 1/16 to 3⅞, with other gains ranging from 3d. to 7½d. Electricals generally remained on the dull side, while Aircrafts and Motors had an uncertain appearance.

Breweries closed a trifle easier in places, Bass being 1s. lower, but Guinness were maintained at 82s. 6d. Tobacco shares were rather easier, "Bats" and "Imps" both being 1/16 lower. Textiles again showed to advantage, Fine Spinners rising to 7s. 7½d., Wolsey "A" to 10s. 7½d., Bleachers to 5s. 9d., and Bradford Dyers to 7s. 4½d.

Among Bank shares, Martins improved to 7⅝ on the increased profits and distribution.

In the Miscellaneous section a demand sprang up for "Emmies," and the price was marked up 1s. to 8s. 10½d. Harrisons and Crosfield Defd. strengthened to 4 7/16 and James Finlay to 2 11/16. Imperial Chemicals and Courtaulds were little affected by the "Nylon" developments, the former finishing a few pence easier at 30s. 3d. Turner and Newall, Spillers and United Molasses all receded somewhat.

ANGLO-ECUADORIAN OILS STRONG ON DIVIDEND

The chief feature among Oils yesterday was the strength of Anglo-Ecuadorians, the maintenance of the dividend for the year ended June 30, 1939, at 10 per cent. being up to market expectations, and, indeed, better than had been anticipated in some quarters. Actually business in the shares was not large, but there was an almost entire absence of sellers, and only a moderate demand was sufficient to lift the price at one period to 21s. 3d., while at the close an improvement of 1s. was shown at 21s.

Although Lobitos Oilfields is repeating its interim dividend at 5 per cent., there was little interest displayed in the shares, the price of which was finally 1/16 down at 1 11/16.

The recognised leaders generally maintained a satisfactory tone. Royal Dutch gave way in the early hours in the absence of support, the price falling from 35 to 34½; but at this point buying orders came in from the Continent, and a rally occurred to 34¾, although this still left them ¼ down on balance. Paris support was received by Shells, which were well maintained at 4 3/32, and for Mexican and Canadian Eagles, which hardened to 6s. 10½d. and 8s. 10½d., respectively.

Elsewhere there was little of interest, and, while higher prices were quoted for V.O.C., Anglo-Egyptian "B" and British Borneos, losses were marked in British Controlled Preferences, Trinidad Petroleum Developments and Attocks.

RUBBERS MAINTAINED

No relief was afforded yesterday to the quiet conditions which had prevailed for several preceding days in the Rubber Share market. Dealers, however, reported a steady to firm tendency throughout the day. A small demand again existed for a few of the leading issues, but actually the volume of transactions was not sufficiently large to influence prices to any appreciable extent. Although only a small business was transacted, prices in the raw rubber market were well maintained, and spot closed at 11 11/16d.

TURNER AND NEWALL DIVIDEND

WHY IT WAS REDUCED

Accompanying the report of Turner and Newall, Ltd., is an advance copy of the chairman's speech, in which he explains why the Board reduced the dividend from 20 per cent. to 15 per cent. It is in the ultimate interest of the stockholders, he says, that the company should remain in the position of having substantial cash resources available at all times, and, therefore, that the directors should not permit a situation to arise in which rising prices might cause the absorption of all the liquid funds into other assets. Referring to the company's plans, the Chairman says that the directors propose to abstain from new ventures during the war period, unless these become necessary either in the national interest or to protect the existing interests of the company. The Board, he adds, will take every possible step to maintain, and even to extend the company's export trade.

The policy of research and development will be continued, but, as far as possible, without new commitments on any considerable scale until hostilities are concluded.

It will be recalled that trading profits rose from £1,650,386 to the record figure of £1,727,453, but owing to a big increase in the tax provision from £238,749 to £618,826, and a larger allowance for depreciation, net profit comes out at £950,615, compared with £1,267,694. The transfer to general reserve was maintained at £100,000, but the carry-forward was reduced from £116,610 to £66,763.

JACK PAYNE IN CAR ACCIDENT

SOMERSAULT ON FROZEN FRENCH ROAD

FROM THE PRESS ASSOCIATION'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE B.E.F.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Wednesday.

Jack Payne, the dance band leader, who has been touring in France with his band and giving entertainments to the men of the B.E.F., was involved in a motor car accident to-day in a rearward area of the British zone.

The car in which he was travelling with two members of his company, Miss Peggy Cochran and Miss Peggy McCormack, skidded on the frozen road and turned over three times. Neither Mr. Payne nor his two companions, it is understood, was seriously injured.

As a result of the special appeal £41,500,000 has now been invested in British national war savings, it was announced yesterday by Lord Mottistone.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES

* Ex div. † Ex rights. ‡ Cum. div. § Ex cons.

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.

—	Closing		Rise or fall
Consols 2½%	68⅝	68⅞	+ ⅜
Do 4%	103⅝	103⅞	+ ⅜
3½% War Loan	93¾	94	+ ⅜
Funding Loan	107⅝	107⅞	+ ⅝
Victory Bonds	106⅝	106⅞	+ ⅜
3% Conversion Loan	98	98¼	+ ⅛
3½% do.	94⅝	94⅞	+ ⅝
4½% do.	100⅞	101⅛	
5% do.	108¾	109	+ ⅛
2¾% Land (1303)	75	77	+ ½
I.F.S. 4½% Land Bonds	105	107	
India 3%	70	72	+ ½
Do 3½%	82	84	+ ½
Local Loans	80⅞	81⅛	+ ½

DOMINION AND COLONIAL STOCKS

Aust 5% 1945 75	102	103	+ ¼
Canada 4% 1940 60	101	102	
New Zealand 3% 1952-55	83	84	+ ¼
Queensland 5% 1940 60	101	102	+ ¾
S. African 5% 1954 64	89	90	+ ¼
S. Australian 5% 1945 75	101¾	102¾	+ ¼
Victoria 4% 1940 60	96	97	
W. Australian 5% 1945 75	101¼	102¼	+ ¼

FOREIGN STOCKS

Aug 31				
10½	Brazil 6½% 1927		15½	− ½
15	Do 5% Fdg. 1898		26½	− ½
50	Chinese 4½% 1898		57	
21	Do 5% 1912		25	
52	Czecho Slov Bds		54	
66	Egyptian Unified	75	80	
10¾	French Loan 4%		10½	
27½	German 7%	4	7	
39	Japan 6% 1924		*57½	+ ½

BRITISH RAILS

26	Great Western	36	37½	− 1
80	Do 5% Pref.	88	90	+ ½
11½	L.M.S. Ord	14¼	15¼	− ¼
4	L.N.E. 5% P Ord.	3½	4½	
3	Do Def Ord.	2⅛	2⅝	
107	L. T'port 5% "A"	110	113	
56	Southern Pr. Ord	64½	66½	− 1¼
11¼	Do Def Ord	13¼	14¼	− ½

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILS

32	Arg. G. W. 5% Deb	39½	41½	− ½
50½	B.A. Mid 4% Deb	56	60	
6½	Buenos Ayres G.	7	9	
49	Do 4% Deb	57	59	− ½
56½	B.A. Pac 4% Deb	62	64	
29	Do. Cons. Deb.	36	38	− 1
5¼	B. Ayres & W.	5½	7½	
40½	Do 4% Deb.	52	54	− 1
4	Canadian Pacific	7	7¼	+ ½
62½	Do 4% Del.	76	79	
49	Cent. Arg. 4% Deb	58½	60½	− ½
50	Do 5% Deb. 1981	65	67	− 1
53½	Cordoba 1st Deb	66¼	68	
89	Gd. Trunk 4% Gr.	96	100	
21½	San Paulo Ord.	37	39	

OILS

Aug 31				
3⅜	Anglo Iranian Ord	2¾	2⅞	− 1/32
23/3	Apex Trinidad	25/6	26/6	
2⅝	Attock	2 7/16	2 9/16	− 1/16
3¼	Burmah	3⅛	3⅜	
7/9	Canadian Eagle	8/7½	9 1½**	+0/1½
8 4½	Kern Oil (3/4)	3/9	4/3	
1 9/16	Lobitos	1 15/16	2	− 1/32
10 0	Lon. & Th. Hav	9/6	10/6	
5/1½	Mexican Eagle	6/7½	7/1½	+0/3
4 6	Phoenix	4/9	5/3	
35½	Royal Dutch	34½	35	− ¼
4 3/32	Shell Transport	4 1/32	4 3/32	
4 9/32	Trinidad Lease	3 9/16	3 11/16	
46 0	Trinidad Pet. Dev	46/3	47/3	−0/3
1	V.O.C. Holdings	1 3/16	1¼	+ 1/32

** Dealings between British subjects by negotiation, subject to final Treasury approval.

RUBBERS

Aug 31			
23/4½	Anglo Dutch	27/0	−0/3
7 6	Anglo Malay	8/6	
2 0	Bukit Mertajam	2/4½	
0/9	Bukit Sembawang	0/9	
9/7½	Grand Central	11/10½	−1 3
20 7½	Highlands	26 3	
7/4½	Jugra Lands	8/7½	
19 4½	Kuala Lumpur	24/6	
3 4½	London Asiatic	3/10½	
15 10½	Malacca	19/4½	
27 0	Malayalam	83 3	
2 6	Merliman Pegoh	2/10½	
11/0	Orient Trust	12/10½	
26 0	Rubber Trust	34/1½	
18 7½	Tandjong	18/9	−0/3
13/0	Tandjong Malim	15/0	
45 3	United Sua Betong	55 1½	
6 4½	Vallambrosa	7/0	

Allagar	0/10½		Gld. Hope	19/6	
All Sum.	16 4½		Java Ami.	13 4½	
A Ja. (1/)	0.9		Pataling	29 4½	
Batu Tiga	25 3		Sedenak	25 3	
Cen Perak	2/0		Taiping	1/3	
Ch'rs'nese	2/1½		T'l'g'r'djo	16/0	−0/3
Cheviot	3 9		U.Sm (1/)	0/7½	
Cicely	2 9		Yam Seng	1/9	
Dindings	12/6	−0/7½			

TEAS

Ang Ceylon	1¼	− 1/16	Empire	1 5/32	
Ceylon Plant	1¾	− 1/16	Imperial	1 3/32	− 1/32
Cu Tea & L.	1⅝		Jokai	1 9/16*	− 1/16
Dooars	1⅝	+ 1/16	Nedeem	1 1/16	

BANKS

Bank of England	317	321	+1
Bank of Montreal	43	49	
Barclay "A"	9¼	9½	
Lloyds	48 3	49 9	
Martins £20 (£2½ paid)	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
Midland	8 1/16	8¼	
National Prov. (£4 pd.)	1¾	2¼	
Standard of S. Africa	12½	12⅞	+ 1/16
Westminster	2 15/16	3 3/16	
Do £4 £1 paid	74/6	76/0	+0/3

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

6 1/16	Bass Ord.	113/0	115/0	−1/0
93/0	Distillers Ord.	66 6	67/6*	
93/9	Guinness Ord	81 6	83/6	
4⅜	Ind Coope Allsopp	75 6	77.6	−0/6
60 0	Watney Combe Def	51/0	53/0	

DRAPERY AND STORES

11/6	Burton (M.) Ord	15/32	19/32	
16 6	Gamage (A. W.)	14/6	15/6	
51 0	Harrods	39/6	40/6	+0/3
2 29/32	Marks & Sper (5/-)	51/6	52/6	
21 3	O.K. Bazaars "A"	21 3	23/9	
62/6	Woolworth Ord	60 9	61/9	−0/3

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS

39 0	Assoc. El. Indus	37/6	38/6	
17/9	Crompton Park.	17 3	18/3	−0/3
18 0	Ever Ready (5/)	26/6	27/6	+0/6
75/0	General Electric	74 3	75/3	
18/0	Henley's Tel (5/)	17/0	18/0	
21 6	Siemens	19/3	20/3	

ELECTRIC SUPPLY

29 6	City of London	25/6	27/6	
39 0	County of London	34 3	36/3	−0/3
23 0	Edmundsons	21 6	23/6	−0/3

INSURANCE

22	Alliance New	18½	19½
25	L. & Lan. Fire £5 (£2 paid)	22½	23½
17⅞	Pearl (£1)	13½	13⅞
12	Phoenix £10 (£1 p.)	11⅜	11⅞
31	Prudential	22¼	22¾
8	Royal Exchange	7⅛	7⅝
7¾	Royal £1 (10/- p.)	7⅛	7⅝
6¾	Sun Life £1 p.	6	7

IRON, COAL AND STEEL

16/3	Allied Iron	21/32	25/32	
46 0	Babcock & Wilcox	42/3	43/3	
5/9	Baldwins	6 0	6/6	+0/4½
43 9	Bolsover Colliery	45/0	46 0	
28/0	Brown (J.) (10/)	28 9	29 9	+0/6
26 6	B.S.A.	21/3	22/3	
7/0	Cammell L'rd (5/)	8/0	8 3	+0/6
22 0	Colvilles Ord (£1)	21/7½	22/7½	
7/4½	Consett Iron	7 3	8/6	+0/4½
86 0	Cory (William)	80/9	81 9	
27/0	Dorman Long	25 3	26 3	+1/3
66/3	Firth, Brown	64/6	65/6	
23/9	Guest Keen	21/9	22/9	+0/7½
25/0	Hadfields (10/-)	23/0	25/0	
10/9	Pease & Partners	10/9	11/6	+0/3
16/0	Powell Duffryn	14 6	15/6	+1/0
26/6	Ruston & Hornsby	28/6	29/6	
30/6	S. Durham Steel	29/6	30/6	
42/9	Stewts & Lloyds Df	42/3	43/3	+0/3
3/3	Thomas (R.)	3/7½	4/1½	+0/1½
22/6	United Steel	21/3	22 3	+0/3
17/4½	Vickers Ord.	17/1½	17/7½	+0/3

LAND AND INVESTMENT

Aug 31				
15/6	Forestal Land	21 0	23/0	
17/6	Hudson's Bay	24/9	25 9	
23/3	Sudan Plantations	33/9	34/9	+0/3

MOTORS AND AEROPLANES

1⅜	Austin Motor (5/-)	16 0	17/0	
5/6	Boulton & Paul	5/16	13/32	
16/6	Bristol Aero (10/-)	12/9	13 9	−0/6
36 0	De Havilland	30/6	32/6	
18/9	Fairey Aviation	15/9	16/9*	
16 6	Ford Motors	12/6	13/6	+0/3
1⅜	Handley Page Pf.	1 23/32	1 27/32	
15 6	Hawker Sidd (5/-)	14 0	15 0	−0/6
32/0	Imperial Airways	1 19/32	1 23/32	
4⅝	Leyland Motors	4 11/32	4 15/32	
30/6	Morris Motors	23/6	24/6	
5 1/16	Rolls Royce	4½	4⅝	
15/0	Standard	11/3	12/3	−0/3
2 7/32	Tilling (Thomas)	1 15/16	2 1/16	

NEWSPAPERS

15/3	Allied News Ord.	11/0	12/0	
7/0	Assoc. News Def	7/9	8/9	+0/3
17/6	Daily Mail Trust	15/0	16/0	
5 0	Odhams Press (4/-)	2/6	3/6	

REFRESHMENT AND FOOD

16/0	Aerated Bread	8/0	9/0	−0/3
17/6	Bovril Def	20/6	21/6	
4/4½	Home & Col (4/-)	4/0	4/6	
10/7½	Internat. Tea (5/-)	11/9	12/9*	+0/3
5½	Lyons J.	3¾	4	
2 6	Maypole Def	2/6	3/0	
4/6	Scribbans	6/0	7/0	
38/1½	Schweppes Ord.	1 19/32	1 23/32	

SHIPPING

8/6	Coast Lines	9 9	10/9
2/6	Cunard Ord.	3/0	3/6
3/1½	B.D. Realisation	3/3	3/9
18 3	Furness Withy	19 0	20 0
18/0	P. & O. Def (£1)	20/6	21/6
3/1½	R.M. Realisation	2/6	3/0

TEXTILES AND ART. SILK

2/4½	Bleachers	5 6	6/0	+0/4½
3/0	Bradford Dyers	7/0	7/9	+0/3
6 0	British Celanese	7/0	7/6	
4/0	Calico Printers	8/0	9 0	−0/1½
3½	Can. Celanese	6½	6¾	+ ¼
29 0	Coats	36/6	37/6	+0/3
28 9	Courtaulds	37/6	38 6	
25/7½	Eng. Sew. Cotton	31/3	32/6	
2/6	Fine Spinners	7/3	8 0	+0/9
2 7/16	Patons & Baldwins	55/0	57/6	

TOBACCOS

4 15/32	Brit. Amer. Tob.	4 25/32	4 29/32*	− 1/32
6¼	Carreras "A"	5¾	6¼	
6¼	Gallaher	5⅝	5 27/32	
6 7/16	Imp. Tobacco	5 21/32	5 27/32	− 1/32
3½	Do. Canada	3¼	3½	
2¾	Tobacco Tst. Ord	2½	2¾	

TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES

0/10½	Baird Tel. Pref	0/1½	0/7½	
1/1½	Do. Def	0/1½	0/7½	
84	C. & W. less Sig's Pf	93¾	95¾	− ¼
48	Do. New Ord	55	57	
67	Do 4% Funded	92	95	
26/0	Marconi Marine	26/9	27/9	
5½	Radio Corp.	6¾	7	+ ¼

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIALS

3¼	Assoc. Cement	3	3⅛	
10/3	Assoc. Brit. Pic.	9/0	9/6	
28/9	Beecham's Pills	28/9	30/0	
7/9	Do. Def (5/-)	7/6	8/6	
20/3	Borax Con Def	24/3	26/3	
7¾	Brazilian Traction	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
2 13/16	Brit. Aluminium	49/0	50/0	−0/3
34 0	British Match	31/3	32 3	+0/3
39/3	Brit. Oil & Cake	1⅞	2	
3 23/32	Brit. Oxygen Ord	3 9/16	3 11/16	
27/6	Brit. Plaster Bd	24/0	25/0	+0/3
3 15/16	Brit. Portland Cem	3⅝	3⅞	
24/0	Brit. P. & Light	25 0	27 0	
8⅞	Cerebos Ord	8 7/16	8 11/16	
10 7½	Crittall Mfg. A	8 0	9 0	
27 0	Dunlop Rubber	30 0	30 9	
25 0	Eastwoods	15/16	1 1/16	
9/4½	Elec & Musical	8/9	9/0	+1/0
1⅛	Do. 6% Pref.	15/16	1 1/16*	
2 5/16	Finlay (James)	2⅛	2⅜	+ 1/16
9 0	Harland & Wolff	12/0	12 9	
29/4½	Imp. Chemicals	30.0	30 6	−0/3
9/6	Imp. Smelting	12 6	13 6	
5 11/16	Int. Combustion	5½	6	
53½	Internat. Nickel	47¼	47¾	+ ¼
32 6	Lever Bros Ord	30/9	31 6	
33 0	Lever N.V. Ord	1 1/16	1 3/16	
32/9	London Brick	1¼	1 5/16	
3⅞	Murex	3 27/32	4 1/32	+ 1/32
25 1/16	North American	26	29	
8 0	Pye Radio Def	7/6	8/6	
5⅛	Reckitt Ord	4 11/16	4⅞	
59 3	Spillers Ord	56 6	57/6	0/6
82/6	Tate and Lyle	56/9	57/9	+0/3
32/6	Triplex Glass	19/6	20/6	
87/0	Tube Invest	88/0	89/6	
4	Turner & Newall	64/6	65.6*	−0/9
23 6	United Molasses	25 3	26/3	−0/6
1⅝	White Tomkins	1½	1⅝	

GOLD SHARES MAKE HEADWAY

CAPE SUPPORT HELPFUL FACTOR

Kaffirs were still making useful headway yesterday. In part, this was again attributable to occasional support from the Cape, but there was also a freer business on local account. It was still the dividend-payers to which most interest was directed, but a hardening tendency was also noticeable in the developing mines.

East Geduld were up ¼ at 10¼. Gedulds rose 1/16 to 7⅞, and other fractional gains in the producers occurred in City Deep, Grootvlei, Nourse, Kleinfontein, and E. Duggas. Finance shares were also generally harder, Central Mining moving ahead to 15¼, Rand Mines to 7 7/16, and Union Corporation to 7¼. S.A. Towns came into the picture with a 6d. rise to 7s. 3d.

Developing mines were claiming more attention than formerly, Cape demand being evident. In the Eastern Rand issues, "Palms" went further ahead to 4s. 6d., and Marievale were looking a good market at 17s. De Beers issues came into their own, the Pref. being particularly well supported. At the close they were 7/16 higher at 8 15/16, the Defd. moving ahead in sympathy to 6 5/16.

DIVIDEND OUTLOOK

West African Gold shares were inclined to lose ground, there being occasional talk about the possibility of dividends being affected during the coming year by higher taxation charges. Ashanti, whose final is due shortly, were off-colour with a loss of 1/16 at 3 1/16. The market is mostly inclined to the view that the coming distribution will be maintained at 50 per cent., thus making 95 per cent. for the year, as before.

Little change occurred in Westralians, but elsewhere Champion Reef were again prominent, rising 1s. 6d. to 44s. Nundydroog, at 1 11/16, also showed up well.

It was a quiet day in Base Metal shares. Tins were subdued being for the most part unchanged. Lead-Zinc issues frequently found a little support, notably the Barriers. Broken Hill South hardened to 22s. 6d., Norths to 37s. 3d., Zincs to 3½, and New Broken Hill to 16s. 3d. Props, at 3⅛, also closed better. Not much change occurred in Rhodesian Coppers, the turnover being negligible. Closing prices:—

SOUTH AFRICAN

Aug 31				
1⅞	Anglo A. Corp.	1 21/32	1 23/32	− 1/32
2⅝	Brakpan	2 7/16	2 9/16*	
14½	Cent Mining	15	15½	+ ¼
2	City Deep	2 9/32	2 11/32*	− 1/32
2 13/16	Cons. Goldfields	2 9/32	2 11/32*	
3⅝	Cons. M. Reef	3 5/16	3 7/16*	
1 5/16	Cons. M. Sel. 10/	1 1/16	1 3/16	
15 11/16	Crown Mines 10/	14½	14¾*	− ⅛
1⅞	Daggafontein 5/	1 13/16	1 15/16*	
2⅞	Durban Deep	2 23/32	2 25/32*	
1⅛	E. Daggafontein	1 5/32	1 7/32	+ 1/32
11½	East Geduld	10¾	10¾*	+ ⅛
2 7/16	E. Rand Prop.	2 7/32	2 9/32	
8¾	Geduld	7⅝	7⅞*	+ 1/16
1 5/16	Gelden Deep	1 9/32	1 11/32	
4¼	Gen. Mining	4	4¼	
1 5/16	Govt. Areas	1 11/32	1 13/32*	+ 1/32
4	Grootvlei	4 11/32	4 13/32*	+ 1/16
1⅞	Johan. Invsts.	1¾	1⅞	
2 13/16	Kleinfontein	2 13/32	2 15/32*	+ 1/32
1⅞	Knight's	1⅝	1⅞	
18/6	Luipards Vlei	18/3	18/9	
1⅛	Modderfontein	31/32	1 1/32*	
4 5/16	Modder East	4⅜	4½*	
2/6	New Cent Wit	0/9	1/9	
2½	New S. Areas	2 5/16	2 7/16*	
2¾	Nigel	2¾	3	
2⅛	Nourse	2 11/32	2 13/32*	− 1/32
8½	Rand Mines	7 5/16	7 9/16	+ 1/16
1 3/32	Rand Select	18/3	19/3	+0/3
1⅞	Randfontein	1⅜	1 19/32	
3⅛	Robinson Deep B	2⅞	3*	
2 3/32	Rose Deep	1 27/32	1 29/32*	
18/6	Simmer & Jack	18/4½	18/10½	
3¾	S.A. Lands	4 5/16	4 9/16	
7 6	S.A. Towns	6/9	7 9	+0/6
1 5/16	South West Afr.	1 1/16	1 3/16	
3/0	Spaarwater	2 9	3/3	
1 5/16	Springs	1⅛	1 5/16	
10⅞	Sub Nigel	9⅝	9 13/16*	− 1/16
7¼	Union Corp	7	7¼	+ ⅛
1 5/16	Van D Con 10/-	1 9/32	1 11/32*	
19/32	Van Ryn	13/32	17/32*	
15/16	Do Deep	29/32	31/32*	
1 13/16	Venterspost	1¾	1 13/16	+ 1/32
1¾	Vereeniging	1 27/32	1 31/32	+ 3/32
11/9	W. Holdings	10/9	11/3	
1 13/16	West R. Con.	1 23/32	1 25/32*	
¾	Western Reefs	12/3	12 9	
2 1/16	West Springs	2 1/16	2⅛*	
4	West Wit Areas	3 15/16	3 15/16	+ 1/16
13/16	Witwatersrand Dp.	¾	13/16*	

DIAMOND

5½	De Beers Def.	6 1/16	6 5/16	+ 3/16
8¼	Do Pref.	8 13/16	9 1/16	+ 7/16

MISCELLANEOUS

8/1½	Burma Corp	11/6	12/0	+0/1½
39/0	Champion Reef	43/6	44/6	+1/6

RHOD. AND EAST AFRICAN

Aug 31				
1 13/16	Cam & Motor	1 11/16	1 13/16*	
19/9	Chartered B.S.A.	21/0	22 0	
27/0	Globe Phoenix	27/0	28/0	+0/3
3/9	London Rhod.	3 3	3/9*	
21/6	Rhod A. Am.	20 3	20/9	
14/0	Rhod Selection	14/4½	14/10½	−0/1½
11¼	Rhokana	10 15/16	11 3/16	
16/6	Roan Antelope	15/6	16/0	
13/0	Selection Trust	11/9	12/3	+0/3
3¼	Victoria Falls Ord	3⅜	3½*	
15/0	Wankie Col.	12/0	13/0	

AUSTRALIAN

2½	B. Hill Prop.	3 3/32	3 5/32	+ 1/32
19/0	Do South New	22/0	23/0	+0/3
8/0	Great Boulder	7/9	8/3	−0/3
16/6	Lake View Star	19/0	19/6	+0/3
13/6	Lake View Inv.	9/16	11/16	
1 23/32	Nth. Broken Hill	36/9	37/9	+0/3
1 25/32	Sons of Gwalia	1⅝	1¾	
¾	South Kalgurli	11/16	13/16	
8/0	Wiluna Gold	5/0	5/6	
3	Zinc Ord (10/-)	3 7/16	3 9/16	+ 1/32

COPPER

10⅝	Rio Tinto (£5)	17½	17¾

TIN

4/6	Amal Tin	8/9	9/3	
17/6	Ayer Hitam	24/6	25/6	
3/3	Bisichi	6/1½	6/7½	−0/4½
7/6	Gopeng	9/3	10/3	−0/3
17/9	Ipoh	24/6	25 6	
7/9	Kamunting	12/3	12/9	
3/0	London Tin	4/6	4/9	
25/7½	Malayan T.D.	36/6	38/6	+0/6
11/3	Pahang (5/-)	17/9	18/3	
14/9	Petaling	21/0	22/0	
16/3	Tronoh (5/-)	24/6	25/6*	

WEST AFRICAN

11/3	Ariston	10/6	11/0	−0/1½
3 5/16	Ashanti (4/-)	3⅛	3 3/16	− 1/16
25/0	Bibiani	24/3	24/9	
19/6	G. Coast Sel.	15/10½	16/4½	−0/1½
1 5/32	Kwahu (2/-)	11/16	13/16	
19/0	Marlu Gold	8/0	8/6	

Mexican Light and Power

The Board of the Mexican Light and Power Company states that while it will not be possible to pay the principal of the 5 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds at maturity on February 1, the half-yearly interest falling due on that date will be paid. It is intended to convene meetings as early as possible for consideration of proposals, which include the extension of the time of maturity of these Bonds and the 5 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Mexican Electric Light Company.

INSURANCE SHARES

BUSINESS DONE IN LONDON—Alliance, 18¾, 19; Commercial Union, 7 3/16, ⅛, ¼; Eagle Star Ord., 60/3; Employers' 67/ 6/7½; General Accident, 76/-; London Assurance, 12; North British and Mercantile, 10 5/16, ⅛, ¼; Prudential, 22¾; do. "B" £1 (4/- paid), 67/9; Royal Insurance, 7⅜, 1 13/32 ...; Sun Insurance, 88/9, 9/3.

BUSINESS DONE IN LIVERPOOL — General Accident, 74/7½; North British (fully paid), 201/9; Royal, 7⅛; Sun, 88/6.

WALL STREET CHEERFUL

BUYERS SEEKING BARGAINS

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.

Bargain-hunting was undoubtedly a factor in Wall street's advance to-day, as it was pointed out that stocks are still behind the business recovery. Inventory fears seem to have been allayed and many industries, broadly speaking, are expecting an improvement of 5 to 15 per cent. in 1940, compared with last year. Meanwhile, sentiment is cheerful, with increased public participation expected after the appearance of favourable fourth-quarter reports.

The turnover totalled 1,020,000 shares. Of the 828 stocks traded, 643 were higher, only 64 were lower, and 121 were unchanged.

The market opened firm. All eyes were focussed on Washington, but trading became a little more lively as virtually all groups participated in a mild extension of yesterday's rally. A long list was anything to a point higher at midday.

The market was not disturbed by President Roosevelt's address, with hints at higher taxes for National Defence. Dealings continued quiet, but prices finished at around the day's best, and mostly anything to a point higher. The close was very firm.

Sterling exchange opened ⅜c. lower at $3.95 and declined fractionally during the morning to $3.94⅞. The rate remained at this level in the afternoon, but finally improved and closed $3.95. Silver was unchanged at 34¾c.

	Wed	Tue
Call Money	1%	1%
London Cables	3.95	3.95⅜
London 6 days' sight	—	—
London Bankers' do.	—	—
London Com. do.	—	—
Montreal Cables	4.45¾	4.45 7/16
Paris Cables	2.24	2.24¼

Parity	Stocks	Closing Bid Wed	Tue
7¾	Baltimore and Ohio	6¼	6
6 5/16	Canadian Pacific	5⅛	4⅞
72⅝	Louisville and Nashville	58½	57⅜
23 5/16	N.Y. Central	18¾	18⅜
242⅜	Norfolk and W. Common	215¼	215
30⅛	Pennsylvania	24⅜	23½
20 7/16	Reading	16½	16
18 11/16	Southern Pacific	15⅛	14⅞
24⅝	Southern Railway	20⅛	19⅞
118 13/16	Union Pacific	96	95
	INDUSTRIALS.		
220¼	Allied Chemical	178	176
27⅝	American Locomotive	22⅛	21⅝
30	American Metal	24¼	24¼
140¾	American Canning	113¾	113½
64½	American Smelting	52⅛	51⅜
12 11/16	American Radiator	10¼	10⅛
213 5/16	American Tel. and Tel.	172⅜	171¼
38¼	Anaconda Copper	30¾	30¼
3 7/16	Auburn Auto	2¾	2⅝
101½	Bethlehem Steel	82	81
91 5/16	Case (J. I.)	74	73
112½	Chrysler Corp.	90⅞	90⅛
39½	Cons. Edison	31⅞	31
205¼	Eastman Kodak	166	166
50 7/16	General Electric	40¾	40¼
68⅜	General Motors	55⅛	54⅞
47 5/16	International Nickel	38¼	37½
5 5/16	Do. Tel. and Tel.	4½	4¼
47⅝	Kennecott Corp.	38½	37¾
—	McKeesport Tin	—	—
68 11/16	Mont. Ward	55½	55½
7⅛	Radio Corporation	5¾	5⅝
16 1/16	Shell Union	13	12⅝
—	Studebaker	—	—
50⅞	U.S. Rubber	41⅛	41
83⅞	U.S. Steel Common	67¾	66¾
145¾	Do. Preferred	117¾	116¾
34⅜	Westinghouse Air B	28	27⅜
48 5/16	Woolworth	39¼	38⅞
—	Silver Com. Bars	34¾	34¾
9 5/16	Brazilian Traction	7½	7⅜
22⅞	B.A. Tobacco Coupon	18½	18½
2 13/16	Hydro Electric	2¼	2
	BONDS.		
—	U.S. Treasury 3¼% '46-56	—	—
13 15/16	7% German External Loan	11¼	10⅞

DOW JONES AVERAGES

	20 Rails.	30 Indus.	15 Util.
January 3	32.66	152.80	26.45
January 2	32.28	151.43	25.90
A year ago	33.78	153.64	22.85

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

Exc. equiv.	—	Closing Bid Wed	Tue
167¾	Bell Tel. (Canada)	167½	167½
10½	Brazilian T.L. and P.	9⅜	9⅜
31 5/16	B.C. Power "A"	28	27¼
2 13/16	Do. "B"	2½	2½
17¾	Canadian Car and F.	15¾	14¾
30¾	Do. Preferred	27	27
34 11/16	Canadian Celanese Com.	31	30
140 5/16	Do. Pref.	126	127½
9 15/16	Canadian Cement	8	8
106¼	Do. Preferred	95	95
4 11/16	Canadian Indus. Alc. Com.	3½	3½
3¾	Do. "B"	3	3
7 5/16	Canadian Pacific	6½	6¼
10 1/16	Cockshutt Plow	9	8⅞
58½	Con. M. and Smelt.	47¾	47½
27¼	Distillers' Seagrams	24¾	24⅝
44 7/16	Dom. Bridge	39¾	39½
98⅛	Dom. Textiles	87¾	87¾
17¼	Imperial Oil	15⅜	15½
17⅜	Imperial Tobacco (Canada)	15¾	15¾
51 11/16	International Nickel of Canada	46¼	46½
26	International Petroleum	23¼	23
7 5/16	Massey Harris	6¼	6¼
34 5/16	Montreal Light and Heat	30¾	30⅜
—	Do. Notes and Certs.	—	—
41 15/16	National Brewers	37½	37½
77⅜	National Steel Car	69	68¾
36 15/16	Ogilvie Flour Mills	33	33
12	Power Corp. (Canada)	10¾	10½
18 11/16	Quebec Power	16¾	16½
26 1/16	Shawinigan Water	23¾	23½
16 3/16	Southern Canadian Power	15	15
95⅛	Steel Co. of Canada	85	85
16 11/16	Hollinger Mines	14¾	14¼
86 11/16	Noranda Mines	77¼	77¾
234 15/16	Bank of Montreal	210	210
347 15/16	Bank of Nova Scotia	311	311
187 15/16	Canadian Bank of Commerce	168	169
204¾	Royal Bank of Canada	183	184½
	CURB PRICES.		
47 9/16	Hiram Walker	42½	42½
34 15/16	Lake Shore Mines	31¼	31½
63 3/16	McIntyre Porcupine	56½	56¾

* Ex dividend ‡ Ex coupon.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKETS

Wheat easy, 1⅛c. to ¾c. lower.

	To-day.	Prev. day
No. 1 Northern Manitoba, spot, c.i.f. New York	100⅛	101¾
No. 2 Manitoba, spot, c.i.f. New York	99⅜	100½
No. 2 hard winter, spot, c.i.f. New York	129	129¾
No. 2 red winter, spot	128¼	127

Maize steady, ⅛c. higher. Western No. 2 mixed spot 72⅝.

Oats steady, unchanged.

Rye barely steady. No. 2 spot c.i.f. New York 95⅛.

Barley barely steady. No. 2 New York, all growths. Federal inspected, 65¾.

Flour steady. Spring clears quoted at 5.55 to 5.65, Kansas straights 5.65, Minneapolis patents 5.85, bakers' clears 5.60, rye flour 6.15 to 6.40—all per 196lb.

Lard barely steady. Prime Western steam loose spot 6.05, Middle West 6.70 to 6.80.

Petroleum steady. Mid-Continent crude 36 deg. Baume (at well, per barrel), 102c.; Pennsylvania crude (barrel, at well), lower price, 112c., representing corning crude; higher price, 275c., Bradford and Allegheny.

Burlaps steady. Hessian cloth, light 7.40, heavy 10.40.

Tallow steady.

Cottonseed Oil—Futures closed irregular. Jan. 7.24, March 7.14, July 7.34.

Shellac—T.N. 20.

Turpentine—Spot 33, Savannah spot 28.

Straits Tin irregular. Closing options—March 46.00 to 46.25 (46.25 to 46.50), May 45.60 (46.00), July 45.40 (45.65), Sept. 45.25 (45.50).

American Standard Copper steady. Closing options—Jan. 11.33 to 11.38 (11.30 to 11.36), March 11.27 to 11.32 (11.26), May 11.10 to 11.13 (11.09 to 11.10), July 11.05 to 11.08 (11.05 to 11.07), Sept. 11.00 (11.00).

Coffee on spot closed steady, with both Rio and Santos remaining unchanged. Rio No. 7, 5½; Santos No. 4, 7½. In futures the close was steady, with Rio generally 5 points higher and Santos 3 to 5 points up. Futures basis Rio No. 7—Closing options—March 4.18 (4.13), May 4.25 (4.20), July 4.29 (4.24), Sept. 4.32 (4.27).

Cocoa—Spot 5⅝. Futures closed easy. Jan. 5.51 (5.63), March 5.61 (5.73), May 5.69 (5.79), July 5.75 (5.84), Sept. 5.84 (5.92), Oct. 5.88 (5.96), Dec. 5.95 (6.02).

Sugar on spot closed steady and unchanged at 2.82. The old contract reacted partially under hedge selling, and closed barely steady, with quotations unchanged to 2 points down, while the new contract closed steady at 2½ to 2 points higher.

Cotton on spot closed 11 points down at 11.43 (nominal). Futures opened steady, with the old contract 4 to 9 points up and the new contract 8 to 9 points higher. The close was barely steady, with the old contract 6 points down to 2 points up, and the new contract 10 points lower to 5 points higher. The new contract spot price was 11 points down at 11.63 (nominal). At New Orleans spot closed 7 points higher at 11.21 (nominal). In futures, the old contract opened 4 to 5 points up and closed 9 to 6 points down. The new contract opened 4 points up in the October option, and closed 9 points lower to 1 point higher, while the spot price declined 7 points to 11.41 (nominal).

Rubber Futures—No. 1 contract steady. Closing options—Jan. 18.93 (18.92), March 19.00 (19.00), May 18.78 (18.77), July 18.59 (18.50), Sept. 18.50 (18.38), Oct. 18.45 (18.38), Dec. 18.45 (18.38). Outside prices—First latex thin crepe spot 20⅛ buyers; smoked ribbed sheets spot 19 5/16 buyers, 19 7/16 sellers; Feb.-March 19 buyers; April-June 19¼ buyers, 19 13/16 sellers.

(Previous prices in parentheses.)

OUTSIDE U.S. MARKETS

Kansas City. — Wheat—Spot steady, ¾c. up. Futures easy, 1c. down. No. 2 hard winter spot 107. Closing options—May 100⅛, July 99⅛.

Minneapolis.—Wheat barely steady, with spot ⅝c. and futures ⅝c. to 1⅛c. cheaper. No. 1 Northern spring spot 107½, May 104, July 103⅝.

WINNIPEG GRAINS

Wheat opened steady, with values unchanged to ¼c. higher. Prices early advanced on buying by coastal interests against fair export sales to the Continent, but subsequently reacted under realising owing to the disappointing action of Chicago and Buenos Aires. The close was easy. Opening options—May 90¾ (89), July 91¾ (90). Closing options—May 89⅜ (90¾), July 90½ (91⅛).

Oats steady. Closing options—May 41⅜ (41⅜), July 40⅜ (40⅝).

Rye barely steady. Closing options—May 81¼ (81⅞), July 80 (80⅝).

Barley barely steady. Closing options—May 53⅜ (54), July 52⅜ (53).

Linseed barely steady. Closing options—May 202 (203¼), July 200 (202¼).

(Previous prices in parentheses.)

ARGENTINE GRAINS

Buenos Aires—Wheat steady, 1 to 3 points down. Maize quiet, 11 to 14 points lower. Oats steady, unchanged. Linseed steady, 13 to 14 points advance.

Rosario.—Wheat steady at 3 points advance. Maize quiet at 10 points loss. Linseed steadier, 25 points gain.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Wheat opened very steady at ½c. to ⅝c. higher and closed barely steady at ⅛c. to ½c. lower. Opening options—May 107 (104½), July 104⅞, Sept. 104½ (100⅞). Closing options—May 105⅛ to 106⅛ (106⅛ to 107), July 103⅞ to 103⅞ (104⅞ to 104¼), Sept. 103¼ to 103⅞ (103⅞).

Maize opened steady at ⅛c. to ⅝c. higher and closed steady at ⅛c. up to ⅛c. down. Opening options—May 59¾ (58¾), July 60¼ (59¾). Closing options—May 59⅛ (59⅛), July 59⅞ (59⅞), Sept. 60⅛ (60⅛).

Oats closed steady. May 40 (40), July 35⅛ (35⅛), Sept. 35⅛ (33⅞).

Rye closed easy. May 76⅛ (76⅛ to 76⅜), July 74⅛ (75⅛), Sept. 74⅛ (74⅞).

Lard opened very steady. After being firm in sympathy with hogs, the market became easier on hedging by packers, coupled with the increasing stocks and the lower grain quotations. The close was easy, with futures 15 to 10 points down. Prime Western steam loose spot 5.45 (5.60). Closing options—Jan. 6.02½ (6.15), March 6.62½ (6.77½), May 6.75 (6.90), July 6.95 (7.05).

Bacon—Fat backs 6.19½, dry-salted bellies spot 6.25 (6.50). Closing options—Jan. 6.35 (6.50).

Hogs very steady. Light-weight 5.75 to 6.00, heavy 5.30 to 5.60.

(Previous prices in parentheses.)

FINANCIAL NOTES AND NEWS

Oils and Fats

The British Ministry of Food announce the following revised prices for materials (per ton, naked, ex works) allocated to trade consumers for the period January 1 to February 3, 1940:—

Cocoanut Oil—Crude £22 2s. 6d., refined deodorised £25 7s. 6d., refined hardened deodorised £29 17s. 6d.

Palm Kernel Oil—Crude £21 10s., refined deodorised £24 15s., refined hardened deodorised £29 5s.

Cottonseed Oil—Crude £26, washed £28 15s., refined edible £29 12s. 6d., refined deodorised £30 10s.

Groundnut Oil—Crude £29 10s., refined deodorised £34, refined hardened deodorised £38.

Sesame Oil — Crude £29 10s., refined deodorised £34.

Kapok Oil—Crude £28 15s.

Soya Bean Oil — Crude £27, refined deodorised £31.

Linseed Oil—Crude £40 10s.

Rapeseed Oil—Crude £44 5s.

Shea Nut Oil—Crude £34 10s., refined deodorised £43 17s. 6d.

Castor Oil — Firsts £43 10s., seconds £41 10s.

Whale Oil—Crude hardened 42 per cent. £24 10s.; refined hardened 42 per cent. £27, refined hardened 46 per cent. and over £27 10s.

Palm Oil—Softs, semis £17 15s. (c.i.f. in casks to be returned); hards, Lagos £17 5s. (c.i.f. in loan drums), and red Sherbro £16 5s. (c.i.f. in bulk), S.O.C.G.P.A. Contract No. 21 allowances; refined deodorised £27, do. hardened £31.

Maize Oil—Crude £31, refined deodorised £31.

Acid Oils—Cocoanut £18 10s. (per ton naked ex works), palm kernel £18 10s., cotton black grease £10, cotton ex washed £19, groundnut £20, soya £18, whale oil £14, palm oil £14, hardened £18, shea nut £14.

The usual wholesalers' premiums will be charged for smaller quantities.

British Railways' Trying Year

In the whole history of British railways there can hardly have been a more momentous year than 1939. It opened with the Square Deal campaign in full swing. It had been started in November of the previous year, and by January the railway leaders were fully aware of the difficulties with which they were faced in achieving their aims. The only good thing that came out of the Square Deal campaign was the road-rail agreement, with its promise of a new spirit of co-operation between the two major forms of transport. But in the opinion of many transport experts, this new spirit was doomed to ultimate failure in view of the impossibility of agreeing rates. In the meantime, railway traffics were beginning to show signs of recovery. The Square Deal had been based on the wretched position of the railways in 1938. The accounts which appeared in February showed it as one of the worst years in railway history. The change came with the growing momentum of the armaments drive. After falling sharply for the first twelve weeks, gross receipts were actually £483,000 up at the half-year, and by the 33rd week the increase was £2,146,000. On September 1 Government control was announced. Since that date traffic returns have been suspended, and what little information there has been about the huge volume of traffic handled by the railways has been of no importance to stockholders, whose main concern has been the basis of compensation for the period of control.

Outlook for Oil Shares

Regarded superficially, Oil Shares start the new year with a rather uncertain outlook. Share prices have not responded as expected to the outbreak of war, with the obvious increase in the potential demand for petroleum products. This is partly due to the widespread interests represented by British oil companies, and the varying conditions under which the different companies operate. There is no reason to suppose (says the *Financial Times*) that distribution in the United Kingdom has not yielded a reasonable return, and it must be remembered that, although profits of oil companies operating abroad have been subjected to wide differences between prices in the world's leading petroleum markets—to say nothing of disturbed trade and exchange rates—they supply a commodity that is essential to the conduct of war. Although, therefore, oil profits may not be permitted to attain anything like the extraordinary figures reached in the war of 1914-'18, the outlook for oil companies generally, and for the Oil Share market, should be relatively satisfactory.

Steel Output in U.S.

The *Iron Age* states that steel mill activity in the United States for the current week is at 86 per cent. of capacity, compared with 74 per cent. last week. The publication adds that the new year starts out under more auspicious circumstances than any since 1929. While the steel and motor vehicle industries broke production records in the last quarter, the outlook is reasonably promising—at least, for the first half of 1940, beyond which the trend is not clear. Steel production for the fourth quarter of last year amounted to about 16,000,000 gross tons, while the motor car output totalled 1,163,000 units—both constituting new records.

Gold Profits for December

Dominion Reefs, £5,655 (£5,659); Gold Coast Banket, £7,944 (£6,647); New Kleinfontein, £34,203; Eastern Transvaal Cons., £14,000 (same); Cam and Motor, £26,111 (£27,114); Sherwood Star, £1,606 (£1,601); Rezende, £6,646 (£6,612); Wit. Deep, £10,254 (£10,169); Venterspost, £12,140 (£4,198); Simmer and Jack, £61,319 (£62,120); Robinson Deep, £80,105 (£81,105); Sub Nigel, £202,355 (£211,722); Vogelstruisbult, £45,877 (£45,397); Rietfontein Cons., £11,087 (£13,049); Luipaards Vlei, £24,863 (£24,832); Van Ryn Gold, £5,515; Rand Leases, £79,002; Brakpan, £107,249 (£106,134); Daggafontein, £170,246 (£175,042); East Daggafontein, £32,364 (£29,952); South African Land, £101,727 (£98,572); Spring Mines, £165,396 (£165,651); West Springs, £52,223 (£52,512); East Champ d'Or, £27,669; Govt. Areas, £165,477; Langlaagte Estate, £9,083; New State Areas, £138,080; Randfontein, £109,226; Van Ryn Deep, £22,247; Witwatersrand, £13,111 (£10,169); East Geduld, £210,349 (£211,982); Geduld Prop., £107,753 (£70,618); Grootvlei, £70,965; Van Dyk Cons., £61,303 (£60,177); Marievale Cons., £1,406.

(Profits for November in parentheses.)

IRISHMAN'S DIARY

The General of the Salvation Army : Birds in Transit
The Legends of Cuchullain
Marking with Rings

General Carpenter

Dublin will receive a distinguished visitor at the end of this month in the person of General George L. Carpenter, the newly-elected leader of the Salvation Army. The election was in last August, and he succeeded General Evangeline Booth.

General Carpenter was born in Australia sixty-six years ago. He was trained as a printer, but progressed—if I may use the word without offence to my friends of the D.T.P.S.—to journalism. After a short spell thereat he apparently devoted all his energies to the Salvation Army, becoming Vice-Principal of its training college "down under."

GENERAL CARPENTER.

Then he was transferred to London, to the International Headquarters, where he served for the next sixteen years, during twelve of which he was Literary Secretary, with General Bramwell Booth. They say that he served General Booth day and night, never leaving the premises when his chief was in his office.

In 1927 he returned to Australia as Editor-in-Chief, and later was appointed Chief Secretary for Eastern Australia. In 1933 he was promoted to Lieutenant-Commissioner, and sent as Territorial Commander to South America, East, with his headquarters in Buenos Aires.

There he and Mrs. Carpenter became two of the best-known people in the Argentine. Under their direction many advances were made, especially in the social welfare realm.

In Two Hemispheres

Transfer to Toronto came in 1937, and from that time Commissioner Carpenter—as he was by then—travelled incessantly from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Newfoundland to Alaska, in his capacity as Territorial Commander for the Dominion, Newfoundland and Bermuda.

Mrs. Carpenter is well known throughout the Salvation Army as one of its foremost women authors. She has written many biographies of Salvation Army worthies and other books.

The new General is described as a sterling Salvationist—not quite so demonstrative, perhaps, as some of his brother officers, but, none the less, an effective speaker and a powerful influence on those around him, never sparing himself, and setting an example of complete devotion to the great purpose of his life.

General and Mrs. Carpenter have two children—George, jun., and Stella—both of whom are Salvationists. The son gave up a promising artistic career to become an officer. He is now stationed at Ware. The daughter, following the family traditions, has for some time been engaged on literary work.

The Cuchullain Saga

The name of Cuchullain arose in the course of conversation, and a colleague said to me: "Are these sagas of Cuchullain and Deirdre and so on really as fine as they are made out to be?" So I replied that, yes, they were, thereby speaking with my hand on my heart.

Then he stumped me. "How am I to read them?" he asked. "Where am I to get them?"

My colleague, I knew, wanted to read them in English—the only medium in which I myself can read them. And the only suggestion I could make was that he should beg, borrow or steal a copy of Lady Gregory's "Cuchullain of Muirthemne."

But the thought occurs to me: Is there no other translation of these magnificent tales? Lady Gregory's "Kiltartanese" is not to everybody's fancy—though, personally, I think she did a wonderful and poetic job of work with it. Is there, however, no other translation, not of scraps of the cycle, but a translation that seeks to make a connected whole of the Cuchullain legend and all the subsidiary stories.

Perhaps, there is; but, if so, I am unacquainted with it. It may be that some day a scholar, or group of scholars, will weave them all into one coherent tale, somewhat as those "rhapsodists" in the darkness of Greek history created what we call Homer out of a body of disconnected poems.

Has it been done yet? Some friend with a better stored mind than my own may be able to tell me.

A 16-year-old Heron

In the reverse direction, there are numerous records of birds ringed in Great Britain and European countries recovered in Ireland, including wild geese and many ducks from Iceland.

A particularly interesting duck record is that of a garganey, marked in Holland in August, 1937, and shot in Co. Tipperary in the following November. This is the second known occurrence of this species in Ireland in the past forty years.

Apart from giving accurate information of the directions and distances travelled by birds, bird-marking—or bird-banding, to use the American term—throws light on other problems of bird-life.

Some records of the duration of the life of birds are most interesting.

The record appears to be held by an osprey, or fish-hawk, in United States, America, which was recovered 21 years after it was ringed.

There is a record of a heron that lived nearly sixteen years, and a cormorant that was ringed on the Saltee Islands was reported 10½ years later.

Bird-Marking

Among small birds there is a record from England of a swift recovered after 13 years.

In Ireland there is the interesting record of a robin, marked by Mr. J. P. Burkitt in Co. Fermanagh, along with others, for the purpose of making a special study of their life-history. This robin, ringed in December, 1927, was caught again in July, 1938, after a lapse of almost eleven years.

My friend, Mr. G. R. Humphreys, who is among the real experts on bird life, tells me that, while the method of marking wild birds by placing a light aluminium ring on one foot, bearing a serial number and an address to which the ring should be returned, with details of place and date of recovery, is practised in many countries—in some, such as the United States, to a considerable extent—in Ireland little has been done in this connection.

50,000 Birds

The British Trust for Ornithology, in their annual report for 1938, state that upwards of fifty thousand birds were marked in that year by rings supplied by them. Included in this total, Mr. Humphrey tells me, were five hundred rings used by Mr. S. Marchant to mark that number of individual birds, representing twenty species in the Counties of Cork, Galway and Mayo.

Of these the most interesting recovery to date is that of a kittiwake gull obtained in Newfoundland in May, 1939, which had been ringed as a nestling by Mr. Marchant on the Bull Rock, off Cork, in July, 1938. This is not the only instance of a marked bird having crossed the Atlantic, but it is the first record of an Irish-born bird having made the crossing.

Among other Irish-born birds which have been recovered abroad are three Sandwich terns from the North of Ireland, reported from the West coast of Africa, and a cuckoo ringed as a young bird in Kildare on 29th June, 1933, reported on migration from Brescia, Italy, in October of the same year.

QUIDNUNC.

Irish Farming Review

CHAMPION PLOUGHING COMPETITIONS

AT KILKENNY AND THURLES

The contests for the National Ploughing Championships have been divided, and the senior inter-county and senior individual section will compete at Kilkenny on Thursday, 1st February. A magnificent field, on the Waterford road, about two miles from Kilkenny, has been placed at the disposal of the Committee by Mr. M. J. Murphy.

The junior contests will take place at Thurles about the same date. An ideally suitable field, one mile from the town, has been secured.

In both centres committees have begun work, and the keenest rivalry exists between the two groups to attain the most efficient organisation.

CARE OF WORKING HORSES

WITH the increased area under tillage, it is to be expected that farm horses will have more work to do than previously. Apart from working on a larger number of days, it is probable that as spring approaches many horses will also have to work longer hours per day. If horses are to stand up to this extra work their feeding and management must receive careful consideration, and extra feeding will be necessary. Normally, where an 8-hour day is worked it should be divided up into two spells of 4 hours each, and the horses should be allowed at least 1½ hours for feeding, between these two spells. Half the oats ration should be given at this feed, and the other half at the morning feed. In each case the horses should be offered water before being given solid food. On coming in at night from work the horses should again be offered water and get a thorough rubbing down, especially if they are wet or overheated. Any soil in their hoofs should be picked out. Good hay should be given, and the stables well bedded. Two to three whole turnips or mangels, or a bran mash, should be given at night, as these help to keep the horses healthy by aiding digestion.

Suitable Foods

The most suitable grain for horses it oats, preferably fed in the crushed form.

A suitable ration for a heavy horse doing eight hours work daily would be from 16 to 20lb. crushed oats, 1lb. hay, and 10lb. turnips or mangels per day. During slack periods the grain ration should be reduced, as the continued heavy feeding of oats to an idle horse is liable to cause "big leg" or "weed." It is a good plan to give a mash at the week ends to act as a corrective when the horse is idle. A very good corrective is a mash of boiled turnips, barley and bran, but a mash of bran alone is also satisfactory.

Important points in the feeding of working horses are to feed at regular hours, and not to work for spells longer than 4 hours without feeding, to offer water before feeding, and never to make an abrupt change in the diet. Horses coming in from work in an overheated condition should not receive a large amount of cold water, but should be given a limited quantity of tepid water. Icy cold water given to an overheated horse may cause colic.

PESTS ON THE FARM

Under present circumstances, more than ever before, it is necessary to wage war on pests, such as rats and rabbits. Every year these pests consume and destroy large amounts of food material and, besides, rats act as carriers of disease. During winter, rats usually migrate to the farmstead from the fields and take up their abode in meal stores, pig houses, poultry houses, corn stacks, etc., and the damage they cause is well known to all farmers. Every opportunity should be taken to reduce their number of trapping, gassing, poisoning and other means. Where rats are suspected to be frequenting corn stacks they may be made to bolt from the stacks by prodding the stacks with an iron bar or, in the case of small stacks, by shaking them, and if provision is made for killing the bolting rats a large number may be destroyed.

In addition to destroying the pests the damage done may be reduced by suitably protecting feeding stuffs. If possible, meals should be stored in iron containers, or the existing containers made rat-proof by sheeting the corners with tin. Buildings in which foodstuffs are stored should also be made rat-proof, if possible.

FOOD FOR POULTRY

VALUE OF HOME PRODUCE

IT is fortunate that, in Ireland generally, most of the poultry are kept by farmers. It should, therefore, be comparatively easy to make the poultry largely independent of purchased foods by producing more food on the farm. The proper course to adopt, therefore, to meet the new conditions is not to reduce the stocks drastically, but to produce more food for the birds.

This is a sound practice because it freshens the ground and makes it more suitable for the birds, thus assisting in the fight against parasites and disease, which are the bane of the poultry-keeper, and which are spread by stale and dirty ground.

Apart from the fact the combination of farming and poultry-keeping favours the Irish farmer, there are other factors which should help the industry further. Oats and potatoes are largely grown, and both are very suitable foods for poultry. Fed whole as a grain ration and included in a mash in the ground form, oats provide the basis of rations for poultry of all ages. Where oats are available the poultry will never be hungry and never ill-nourished. Potatoes are also a valuable food for poultry in suitable proportion and the one-time general practice of including potatoes in the ration should be resumed now. Potatoes are cheap, palatable and nutritious, and are relished by all classes of poultry. They should always be fed in the cooked state. There is a very low limit to the extent to which roots such as turnips can be included in poultry rations, and it is better to restrict their use to the giving of an occasional root to the poultry to peck in the raw state.

Separated Milk

In districts where creameries are established the poultry-keeper is further favoured by having a supply of separated milk, which is the most valuable of all foods for poultry, and one which will fully supply their needs for protein. In view of the disorganisation in the supplies of meals containing a high proportion of protein, those who have a surplus of separated milk are extremely fortunate. Similarly, those who make butter at home and have supplies of buttermilk are in an equally fortunate position, as buttermilk is also a valuable food for all classes of poultry.

Intensive Rearing

In conjunction with the growing and producing at home or more food for the poultry, consideration will have to be given to the management of the birds and to the system under which they are kept. In recent years the practice of rearing chickens intensively indoors during the early weeks of life has become fairly general and, under normal conditions, such a practice may be satisfactory. As, however, it necessitates the providing of all the nutritional essentials, including Vitamin D, in the food fed to the birds, it may not be suitable under present circumstances. If cod liver oil, which is the usual source of Vitamin D, is not included in the food the chickens will not thrive if kept indoors. When chickens are allowed out from an early age on fresh grassland, even for a few hours daily on fine days, they will obtain some of their requirements, including Vitamin D; so, under such conditions, it will not be so difficult to keep them in a thriving state as amount of cold water, but should be given a limited quantity of tepid water. Icy cold water given to an overheated horse may cause colic.

Indoor Layers

The practice of keeping laying birds indoors has also been followed in many instances. Here again, great care is necessary to ensure that all the nutritional requirements of the birds are supplied in the food, since they cannot obtain any of them themselves. If it is not possible to meet these requirements in full, because of present conditions, the practice should be discontinued and the birds allowed out daily to range on fresh grass land. Birds kept indoors and not given an adequate supply of yellow maize meal or fresh greens, will produce eggs having pale-coloured yolks and, besides, their general health and condition will be impaired. Therefore, the birds should be allowed out and given an opportunity to find some of their own food. This practice not only keeps the birds in better health, but is also an aid to economy as it saves food and reduces the cost of producing eggs.

Birds retained in the flock for breeding purposes should be the result of severe culling, and should be likely to give a good return for their keep. If all the birds are up to that standard, they should be retained, as it would be a mistake to deplete farms of good breeding stock, which must be the foundation of future flocks.

Laying Pullets

Similarly with the flocks of pullets which are kept for laying. Even in normal times the systematic culling of such flocks to remove any birds which are not giving a reasonable return for the food consumed is an essential routine practice in the programme of management to obtain profitable egg production; under present circumstances, the retention of unprofitable and unthrifty birds in a flock is evidence not only of bad management, but of a lack of patriotism. Food should not be wasted by giving it to unproductive birds, nor should the profits from the good birds be used to maintain the bad ones. Every flock should be rigorously culled, and no birds retained except those which justify retention. By doing this, the best possible use will be made of the supplies of foods available, the egg production per ton of meals consumed will be maintained at the highest possible level, the costs of production will be lowered and the maximum profits obtained.

The tragedy of killing off good birds will not be necessary if all the culls are removed from the flocks of the country and killed. It is the number of good birds that is left in the country, and not the total poultry population, that is important, and the poultry industry would gain rather than lose if the total number of poultry were reduced by the culling out of all unprofitable and unthrifty birds.

Concentrate on Quality

From the foregoing, it is seen that the policy should be to concentrate on quality rather than quantity, and the same principle applies in the case of hatching operations during this hatching season. Greater care than ever should be taken to ensure that the eggs to be hatched are from sound, healthy stock, likely to breed profitable pullets. Breeding from pullets or from otherwise unsuitable stock birds should not be attempted. The number of chickens to be hatched will depend on circumstances in individual cases, but there does not seem to be any justification for drastically curtailing the hatching programme where the intention is to obtain pullets for egg production next season. Such an objective should receive prior consideration, and the hatching of chickens for table purposes curtailed or suspended.

The hatching should be spread well over the period from December to April, so as to avoid requiring sudden increases in supplies of food. Although in the early stages of chickenhood the consumption of food is small, birds of eight weeks old and over consume a considerable quantity, but if they are kept on free range they will find much of their needs themselves, especially from April onwards, when insect life revives and fresh growth in the grass appears. This suggests that it might be an advantage to postpone the main hatching operations until, say, February or March, but there seems to be no justification for departing from the general advice to hatch heavy breeds before April and light breeds before May, so as to get pullets which will lay during the following autumn and winter.

EARLY PLOUGHING

REDUCING SPRING RUSH

ADVANTAGE should be taken of every favourable opportunity to push ahead with ploughing operations. There will be much extra land to be ploughed this season, and in order to avoid a rush of work in spring every farmer should aim at finishing up the ploughing of lea and stubble land at the earliest possible date. The putting in of the extra crops will necessitate the full employment of labour, horses and tractors in the spring, and it is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the ploughing of lea and stubble land should be completed early, so as to enable all the resources of labour, power and implements being employed at sowing and planting when the time for that arrives.

Some Advantages

Besides ensuring that there shall not be an undue rush of work in spring, early ploughing has other advantages, says a statement issued by the Northern Ireland Ministry of Agriculture. The upturned soil is exposed to the action of winter frosts, which aid considerably in the production of a good "tilth" in spring. Frost action is particularly helpful on stiff, heavy soils, which are very difficult to prepare for sowing and planting if ploughed late in the season. Stiff lea land which is ploughed late is very liable to tear up in grassy sods when the ploughed acres are being harrowed during the sowing of grain crops; or, even if the sods do not tear up, the furrows will be loosened, with the result that a proportion of the seed, sometimes an appreciable amount, may get lost by falling down between them. If the land is ploughed early in the season the furrows will have had time to consolidate before sowing time arrives, and will not tear up or loosen when being harrowed. Also, the frost action on the upturned soil is very beneficial and leaves it so that it breaks down easily on harrowing to form a fine seedbed in which all the seed will be well covered. One stroke of a harrow in spring has as much effect on heavy land which was ploughed now as two strokes would have on the same land not ploughed until March.

Rich lea, where there is a danger of the oats lodging, should always be ploughed early. This will leave a good firm seedbed for sowing, and will help to reduce the incidence of lodging.

Ploughing in Manure

The practice of ploughing in the manure for a root or potato crop has much to commend it, and every farmer would be well advised to manure at least a part of his ground for root or potato crops in this manner if a supply of well-made manure is available. This helps to give a better distribution of labour throughout the year, as the rush of work in the spring is lessened. The results obtained are equally as good as when the manure is put in the drills in spring, provided, of course, that the rate of application is the same in each case. Farmers have been known to criticise the practice of ploughing in manure, but in many such cases the quantity of manure applied and ploughed in was considerably less per acre than would normally be applied to the drills in spring.

The manure to be ploughed in must be short and well rotted, as long half-rotted manure will gather on the coulter of the plough, making ploughing extremely difficult, or even impossible.

Carting Manure

Freshly made or long, strawy manure is best left until spring in a compact heap, when it will have rotted and can be applied in the drills. The manuring of land in spring is greatly facilitated by having a heap of manure convenient to each field in which potatoes or roots are to be grown, and it is a good plan to utilise slack periods during winter, such as spells of frost, for carting out the freshly-made manure from the farmstead to such heaps.

A manure heap should be squarely built and the manure well tramped. This ensures the exclusion of air from the manure, and leads to the right type of putrefactive action taking place in the heap; it also prevents the action of certain bacteria which would liberate much of the fertilising properties from the manure in the form of gas. When a heap of manure is being made as the manure is produced, or as suitable occasions arise, it should be built in benches. This ensures that each few loads added to the heap can be kept well on top of each other and thoroughly compacted, thus ensuring the proper conditions mentioned above. If each few loads drawn out are spread in a shallow layer over the top of the entire heap the exclusion of air cannot be satisfactorily accomplished, and "heating," with the elimination of valuable manurial constituents, will occur and continue.

In view of the increased area to be placed under crops next spring, additional quantities of farmyard manure will be necessary on every farm, and, therefore, every effort should be made not only to conserve the manure during storage, but to make as much manure as possible during the present winter and early spring. The liquid should be conserved by soaking it up with peat moss, straw, etc. If chaff and refuse following threshing are used for this purpose, it is important to ensure that the manure is thoroughly rotted before being applied to the land, as otherwise it will introduce large numbers of weed seeds which will grow.

CARE OF DRAINS

The outlets of drains should be inspected frequently, and any damage caused by vermin, etc., repaired before it becomes serious; further, the ditches into which the drains run should be kept clear.

Open drains in grazing land are liable to become tramped in here and there by stock crossing them, or when drinking from them. Usually a little time spent each winter, or at other slack periods, will be sufficient to keep these drains is good order. If such stoppages are not cleared the flow of water will be prevented, and the land in the vicinity will become waterlogged. Water-logged land harbours pests such as the snail which is essential for the existence of the liver fluke, and, in addition, the whole drain soon becomes filled up with weeds and herbage. Therefore, attention to drains is also a means of preventing diseases of stock. Means of crossing should be provided over all open drains in grazing land, so that stock may develop the habit of crossing the drains by such "bridges" and not by jumping across them.

MANURING OLD PASTURES

Old pastures which are not being ploughed up and which have not been manured recently will benefit from a dressing of from five to eight cwt. per statute acre of semsol, gafsa rock phosphate or basic slag, applied not later than this month. Where lime is required, it should be applied in a year's time at the rate of from 20 to 30 cwt. per statute acre. The phosphatic manure most suitable for application to grassland after January is superphosphate, as it acts more quickly than the manures just mentioned.

On the lighter soils, one cwt. potash salts per acre, in addition to the phosphatic manure, will be beneficial.

Since manures applied on top of a mat of old herbage and fog will be slow to act, and some may even be lost to the plants, thorough harrowing of the pasture to break up any mat on the surface is necessary before the manures are applied. This enables the manures to reach the plant roots.

"TO CONQUER, WE MUST CONQUER OURSELVES"

A WINTER OFFENSIVE BEHIND THE LINES IN FRANCE

WAR LASTS WHILE THE WOMEN BELIEVE SACRIFICE WORTH WHILE

BY LEONARD CARNE FORD.

PARIS, Wednesday.

AS I write a while blanket of snow is lying over France from Calais in the north to the Pyrenees in the south. Winter, the old-fashioned winter of snow and ice, running red noses and steaming punch and grog, is here. Woe now to the homeless, the thinly clad, the poorly fed, and those who cannot afford a bucketful of coal. As King Lear cried:

"Poor naked wretches, whereso'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm;
How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness defend you
From seasons such as these?"

The offensive of General Winter is as terrible as any that man can devise. The four or five million men in camp, in the trenches, on service in the air or on the sea; the women and children left at home; the refugees exiled in shelters far from their homes, which lie within the range of enemy gunfire—all these are impartially the victims of the cold. All, too, are fighting against the enemy cold. For surrender to it means the loss of *moral*, a desperate, unreasoned call for peace-at-any-price revolt against those who lead and direct. The whole population of France is battling conscientiously against the natural urge for comfort, food—all the benefits of peace.

MEANING OF WAR

Nearly all of them have read and pondered upon the words of M. Paul Reynaud, the Finance Minister, who, above any other politician, is conspicuous for his cold, steely resolution to tell the truth about the meaning of the war. "Overwork and privation—that is the law of war," he declared in his Budget speech to the Senate on 28th December. "The only question is how are we going to suffer this necessity; in what form will the inevitable sacrifices be demanded from the nation." The people of France are grateful for such frank speaking, and it helps them to carry on over the difficult months of winter.

I read the other day a letter from the front. The writer had not had a change of clothing in three months, yet he wrote: "My *moral* is still good. We are carrying on. Don't worry about me." He is a private, and his young wife had just moved out of their cosy little flat and gone to share an attic with her cousin. There the two young women lived without heat, their only light coming from a skylight in the roof, spending their days either searching for work or in bed to escape from the cold. The wife was a seamstress in a fashion house before the war. Now, if she is lucky, she gets a few hours housework a week to supplement the allowance from the State. At work, when she finds it, she sings jazz songs to herself. "It's to keep up my courage," she says. Many of the women left behind have gone into factories as in Britain. A larger number, however, are not capable of such work, or are, perhaps, kept at home by family ties. It is from amongst this section of the womenfolk that home workers are recruited. A recent investigation showed the lamentable position of these women. Experience showed that a capable home worker could sew not more than a hundred pairs of Army footwear in a week. The work demands a high level of skill, and is moderately well paid in peace time. The price paid, however, is just less than twopence a pair.

None of the women questioned about their work, whether it was sewing button-holes in uniforms, making khaki shirts, Army neckties, palliases or sleeping bags, could earn, even by working every available moment at home, more than about twelve shillings a week. Many received half that amount.

These facts are the living and actual sinews of war. Women who are pushed to take work at such rates are, in reality, if they have no voice to proclaim the fact publicly, nevertheless the very people who are making the sacrifices which the Government is asking from all citizens. "Overwork and privation" are not mere words to them. Victory gained by following the law of war, "overwork and privation," will be their creation, though they expect little credit for it.

WORTHWHILE SACRIFICE

The saying, ". . . as long as the rear holds out," attributed to veterans of the front line, is simply a reiteration of the fact that wars last as long as the womenfolk believe sacrifice is worthwhile. More and more does one realise this fact in travelling through France and visiting the humbler quarters of the great cities. The great majority of those upon whom the sacrifices are now being imposed are willing to accept them for the cause of France and freedom. The defence against the winter offensive is strong and determined, but the ordeal will be severe. A number of Americans and other neutrals are doing good work in trying to alleviate the lot of the Alsatian and Lorraine refugees who have, by reason of the proximity of the German fortifications to their homes, been obliged to take shelter inland. Most of them were evacuated systematically by the military authorities to a reception centre in the South-West of France, Strasbourg, for example, is a silent, ghastly vista of empty streets. Before the war the population of the city was something over 180,000; now the entire civilian population has been transferred, and the only occupants are soldiers.

The plight of this huge emigration can be imagined if the poverty of the reception area is realised. In his speech in the Senate, M. Camille Chautemps, the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, and Government Commissioner for Alsace and Lorraine, gave an idea of the conditions in which the refugees live and the strenuous efforts being made by the Government to alleviate the distress.

"We have applied ourselves," he said, "to the improvement of the premises and to procuring bed linen for the refugees, and to giving them a little more comfort. Considerable results have already been gained."

EVACUATION

An Alsatian, Senator-General Stuhl, told the story of their departure: "On the 24th August a part of the Reservists from the Moselle area left for frontier defence units and labour battalions. When the evacuation actually started only old men, women and children were left. Every one of them left courageously, without protesting, abandoning almost all they had."

Canon Muller, of Strasbourg, added: "I was a witness of that ordeal. I saw the whole population leave for exile. What a painful sight! Let us render homage to their courage and resignation. I saw also the hardy peasants of the Rhine department weeping as they left their farms, their houses, and their animals."

These people, grouped together in their thousands—the older generation among them mostly unable to speak French—are being looked after by the peasants and townspeople of the Charente Department. The assault of bitter weather upon them is, perhaps, worse for them than any other section of the French people who are sacrificing themselves for victory. If it is thought that the men and women working in the war industry are to become a favoured section of the community, a glance at Mr. Paul Reynaud's budget will rectify that error. Over and above the previous taxes he has imposed a fifteen per cent. tax on the income of all unmobilised workers, except ex-Service men. Overtime rates have been reduced, until in some cases they amount to a half only of the normal rate. Long hours are worked, and there is a growing demand for the three-shift system, which allows the maximum exploitation of the machinery and a sparing of the men. To this M. Reynaud will, no doubt, have a simple reply—"If it costs more then I shall have to increase taxes," for the expenses of the war in the social sphere are being met by taxation. Only the specifically military charges are being met by loans.

"To conquer we must conquer ourselves," said M. Reynaud in a recent speech. That is what the French people is now doing. Against them are ranged not only the enemy across the border, but also the elemental forces, which winter has unleashed upon them. There is, despite the *communiqués* recording stalemate on the front, a winter offensive in France.

TRIBUTE TO MR. JOHN FRAZER, S.F.T.C.D.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER AT BALLINA

Mr. John Frazer, Senior Fellow, Trinity College, Dublin, was honoured by his friends in North Mayo when they entertained him to dinner at the Imperial Hotel, Ballina, on last Saturday night.

Mr. H. C. Bourke presided, and among those present were:—Senator Ruane, Messrs. R. B. Scott, E. V. De Vere, W. S. Huggard, solicitor; G. C. Hewson, F.C.S.; J. Carrig, solicitor; E. A. Corr, solicitor; P. J. Loftus, solicitor; Dr. Nulty, Killala; W. Fraser, Sligo; Turner Huggard, P.R.O.C., Dublin; T. J. Johnson, Bank of Ireland; P. Comerford, Provincial Bank; F. J. McCabe, Ulster Bank; Dr. Andrew Bourke, M. Murphy, P. Doherty and J. McClean.

Apologies for inability to attend were received from Mr. P. J. Ruttledge, Minister for Local Government; Surgeon Coolican, Dublin; Rufus Carson, Maynooth; W. J. Walker, and others.

The toast of "Eire" having been honoured, the Chairman proposed the toast of the guest of honour, and referred to his outstanding career, and the eminent position he held in the University life of the country. All those present, his friends in his native locality, honoured and admired him most as a friend for his fine spirit of sportsmanship and his splendid human qualities.

Mr. Frazer expressed his gratitude for the honour. He referred feelingly to the death of his old friend, one of the best of Mayo men, Captain David Ruttledge. He referred to his student days, and the struggle which followed a period when Mayo, his native county, commanded but little influence in Irish, compared with the prominence since then won by those west of the Shannon, in sportsmanship, education and nationality.

The toast of prosperity to Ballina was proposed by Mr. Robert Scott, who referred to the many improvements in the town since he first came to school there sixty-five years ago.

Senator Ruane and Mr. Jack White responded.

The legal and medical professions were toasted and honoured.

Senator Ruane proposed the toast of their chairman of the evening, Mr. H. C. Bourke, and it was duly honoured.

Following the dinner, there were songs contributed by Mr. G. C. Hewson, and selections on the piano by Mr. Turner Huggard, who also played the accompaniments.

IERNE DRAMATIC SOCIETY

LESLIE HOWARD PLAY AT THE PEACOCK

The Ierne Dramatic Society will open a week's season at the Peacock Theatre on Monday next in a play by Leslie Howard, actor and playwright, entitled "Tell Me the Truth." The play had a very successful run in London, and should prove a box office draw. The production is in the capable hands of Mr. J. J. Mullen, who was responsible for the very successful performances of "The Coming of Simon Eval" and "Love from a Stranger" at the Peacock last spring. On the last two nights of the week "Love from a Stranger" will be revived. The casts include:—Misses Marjorie Regitz, K. Bradshaw; Anne and Kitty Thuillier; Messrs. Con Hackett, Edward Byrne, William Lenham, R. Parkinson and John Burke. Seats may now be booked.

BRITISH ARMY DRESS

CONCESSION TO B.E.F.

The War Office last night announced that all ranks when home on leave from the British Expeditionary Force may wear civilian clothes if they so desire. Full dress and mess dress will not be worn on any occasion during the war. Undress may be worn by all ranks in the evening.

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CHURCH SERVICES

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Matins at 10 o'clock. Psalm, 20. Chant, S. Jubilate, 21. Hymn, 431. Evensong at 4 o'clock. Psalm, 22. Chants, 65, 79. Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis, Farrant in G minor. "Unto us is born a Son." Part XXI.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Matins at 10.45 o'clock. Venite, 71. Psalm, 21 (79). Benedictus, 64. Hymn, 550. Evensong at 3 o'clock. Psalm, 83 (89). Nunc Dimittis, John (Jose (1800-1880) in A. Carol XIX., "Unto us is born a Son."

Law Agent Congratulated.—At Kilmainham District Court yesterday, District Justice Reddin congratulated Mr. Henry Bonass, solicitor, on his appointment as Law Agent to the Corporation. He said that it was a very responsible position, and he was sure that Mr. Bonass would carry out his duties in his usual efficient manner. Mr. Roger Greene, solicitor, joined in the Justice's congratulations. Mr. Bonass thanked the Justice and Mr. Greene for their remarks.

ON THE WIRELESS

IRISH PROGRAMME

RADIO EIREANN—DUBLIN, 233 Metres (1,348 Kc.) (1 Kw.); **ATHLONE, 531 Metres** (566 Kc.) (100 Kw.), and **CORK, 242 Metres** (1,240 Kc.) (1 Kw.).

5.30—The Storyteller of Inish Mor, No. 5: The Misfortune of Norcey, the black-tailed Ass—Maura Laverty.

5.45—Monica Maude (Amhrain): An Cuilfhionn (Traditional), Cailin deas Cruidhte (Traditional), Seoladh na mBambina (Mrs. Costello), Peigin Misteal (Traditional).

6. 0—Rundiri O Flaithbheartaigh Stairidhe agus Seoluire, le Gearoid O Laidhigh. Keeler.

6.15—Madeleine Larchet and Geraldine Neeson: Duets for 2 Pianos—1 Sonata in G (Mozart-Grieg): (a) Allegro, (b) Andante, (c) Presto; 2. (a) Andantino and (b) Pantomime (Melan-Guerouli); 3, Hardanger (A. Bax); 4, Noel (Balfour-Gardiner).

6.40—Stock Exchange, Sports Results, Official Announcements.

6.45—To-day's News.

7. 0—Vera F. Parkes (Mezzo-Soprano) and W. J. Rice (Bass-Baritone). Vera Parkes (Mezzo-Soprano): The Pipes of Pan (Monckton), Villa (Lehar), Where the Bee Sucks (Arne). W. J. Rice (Bass-Baritone): My Old Shako (Trotero), Bless this House (Brahe), Asleep in the Deep (Petrie).

7.20—Irish Radio Orchestra (Conductor, Captain J. M. Doyle), with Rhoda Cozhill (Piano) and Mary Dempster O'Neill (Soprano). Orchestra: Ov., Fra Diavolo (Auber). Rhoda Coghill, with Orchestra: Concerto in D Minor (Bach), Allegro, Adagio, Allegro. Orchestra: Fantasia on the works of Weber (arr. Urbach). Mary Dumpster O'Neill: Fairy Tales of Ireland (E. Coates), Fairy Song (Rutland Boughton), A Soft Day (Stanford). Orchestra: Ballet Music from Rosamunde (Schubert). Mary Dempster O'Neill: Cloths of Heaven (Dunhill), The Sally Gardens (Hughes), My Soul Awakens (Handel).

8.35—Customs and Beliefs in Rural Ulster: A Talk by Jeanne Cooper Foster.

8.50—A Choral Recital on Records.

9.20—Nuacht an Lae.

9.30—Sponsored Programme.

10. 0—To-night's News.

10.20—No. 1 Army Band Recital, relayed from Portobello Barracks. Conductor, Colonel Fritz Brase: March O'Donnell Abu (Brase). MSS.: Ov., Preciosa (Weber) (Teich); Excerpts from Hansel and Gretel (Humperdinck), Torch Dance (Brase), March, Knightsbridge (London Suite) (Coates).

NEWS IN ENGLISH

a.m.
12.15—Hamburg (332m.), Bremen (396m.).
12.30—Rome (19.61m., 25.4m., 30.52m., 31.16m.). B.B.C. Overseas (30.96m., 49.59m.).
1. 0—Paris-Mondial (30.99m.).
1.15—Germany DJD (19.74m., 25.49m., 30.22m.)
1.55—Wayne (25.56m.).
3. 0—Round Brook (31.02m.). Pittsburg (25.26m., Tuesday to Saturday).
3.30—Germany DJD (for U.S.A.).
4. 0—Wayne (31.09m.).
5. 0—Germany DJD (for U.S.A.).
5.15—Paris-Mondial.
6.15—B.B.C. Overseas.
6.55—Wayne (48.62m.).
7. 0—B.B.C. Home (391.1m., 449.1m.).
8. 0—B.B.C. Home and Overseas.
8.15—Paris-Mondial (19.38m. and 25.24m.).
8.45—Melbourne (931.32m.—Sunday at 9.20 a.m.).
9. 0—B.B.C. Overseas.
9.45—Rome (19.61m.).
10.15—Hamburg, Bremen.
10.45—B.B.C. Overseas.
11. 0—Moscow (25.17m.), Rome (16.84m., 25.4m.), Paris-Mondial (19.68m.).
11.30—B.B.C. Overseas.
11.45—Germany DJD (for U.S.A.).

p.m.
1. 0—B.B.C. Home, Pittsburg (13.93m.—Monday to Saturday), Wayne (13.91m.).
1.30—Germany DJD (for U.S.A.). Vatican City (25.55m.)—Tuesday.
2. 0—Pittsburg (Monday to Saturday), Wayne (13.91m.—Sunday).
2.30—Vatican City (25.55m.—Tuesday and Friday).
2.15—Hamburg, Bremen.
2.50—Hsinking (Manchukuo, 25.48m.).
3.30—Saigon (Indo-China, 25.47m.).
3.55—Rome (19.61m., 25.4m.).
4. 0—B.B.C. Overseas (19.76m., 41.49m., Wayne).
4.30—Paris-Mondial.
5. 0—Children's Hour.
5.30-6.0—Broadcast in Gaelic on 261.1 m.
5.30—The B.B.C. Military Band.
6. 0—Rome.
6. 0—Time. News.
6.30—Wayne (19.65m., Monday to Friday).
6.45—Radio Eireann (531m., 242m., and 253m. except Sunday).
7. 0—Vatican City (48.47m., Tuesday and Friday). Paris-Mondial (25.24m., 41.21m.).
8. 0—Moscow (31.25m., 31.51m.).
8. 5—Tokio (25.42m., 41.34m.).
8.15—Hamburg, Bremen, Germany DXB (31.22m.) and DJA (31.38m.).
8.30—Melbourne (25.25m.).
9. 0—B.B.C. Home, Belgrade (19.69m., 25.65m., 31.56m., Monday to Friday), Kuldiga (271.7m., Tuesday to Friday), Hsinking.
9.15—Rome (31.15m., 420.8m.), Hamburg, Bremen.
9.30—Moscow (25m., 31.25m., 39.89m., 1,744m.). Hamburg, Bremen, Germany DJA and DXB.
9.45—Radio-Paris (1,648m.). Radio Cité (280.9m.), Stockholm (260m.).
9.55—Schenectady (19.51m. and 31.48m., Monday to Friday).
10. 0—B.B.C. Overseas Radio Eireann (Sunday, 10.5). Melbourne (25.21m.). Chungking 25.21m.).
10.10—Budapest (459.5m.).
10.15—Hamburg, Bremen, Burgos (238m.). Hamburg, Bremen, Germany (19.57m.).
10.30—St. John's, Newfoundland (31.36m.). Moscow.
10.50—Wayne (25.36m., Monday to Friday).
11. 0—Boston (49.67m., Monday to Friday).
11.15—Hamburg, Bremen, Germany (DJA and DXB).
11.16—Rome (31.02m., 420.8m., Sunday at 11.46).
11.30—B.B.C. Overseas. Wayne (25.36m.), Monday to Saturday.
11.45—Pittsburg (25.26m., Monday to Friday).
12. 0—B.B.C. Home, Moscow.

B.B.C. PROGRAMME

WAVELENGTHS—391 metres (Scottish) and 449 metres (Northern).

News at 8 a.m., 1 p.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., 9 p.m., and midnight.

7. 0—Time, News.

DAIL DISCUSSES MAGAZINE FORT RAID

SEVERE CRITICISM OF MINISTRY

Mr. Cosgrave's Charge of Incompetence

Mr. de Valera on the Danger of Armed Groups

THE Dail yesterday began the discussion of the Emergency Powers (Amendment) Bill, the introduction of which the Government considered necessary after a recent judgment in the High Courts.

That judgment, in effect, told the Government that they had not the power of internment which they believed that they possessed, and they look to the passing of the new bill to give them the power that they desire.

The Minister for Justice, in introducing the bill, admitted that in the raid on the Magazine Fort the Government had been caught out, and said that they were now doing their best to see that the same thing would not occur again.

He announced that 1,084,000 rounds of ammunition had been taken, but said that up to the present 850,000 had been recovered.

Mr. Cosgrave moved an amendment, adjourning the consideration of the bill until the Government had introduced a bill to amend the Constitution by extending the scope of Section 28, to meet the existence of domestic emergency.

He said that if the Government had any decency or a spark of patriotism, they would resign, not alone from government, but from public life.

He charged the Ministry with incompetence in handling the Army, the police force and the Civil Service, and, referring to the explosions in England, said that these activities were wrong, both morally and nationally, and these people were doing this country damage; yet, all the Ministry would say about it was that they did not approve of it.

Mr. de Valera said he saw no reason why they should rush to amend the Constitution, which, in his opinion, gave power to the State to protect itself and its citizens.

Nobody, he said, could doubt that there were arms in the hands of private individuals and of groups. Some of these groups were prepared to use these arms, and were prepared to embroil this country with a neighbouring State.

There can be only one Government, he declared; one Army, and one Legislature in this country, and these people were usurping authority and could not be permitted to do so.

We want, he said, to restrain these people, who are capable of creating a great deal of mischief, from bringing this country into a position from which they could not get it out.

The amendment was defeated by 65 votes to 33.

The remaining stages were also passed, and the House rose at 2 a.m.

WHY NEW POWERS ARE SOUGHT

Moving the second reading of the Emergency Powers (Amendment) Bill, Mr. GERALD BOLAND, Minister for Justice, said that deputies were all aware of the reasons for summoning the Dail before it was due to assemble in February. The House was also aware that the Courts had decided that the Government had not the power of internment it thought it had. The Government was convinced that it must have that power, and by accepting the amendment proposed in the present bill they were satisfied that they would have that power for the period of the emergency.

Deputies would recollect that when the Emergency Powers Bill was first introduced the particular clause dealing with internment contained the words now proposed to be deleted—"other than natural-born Irish citizens." The words now proposed to be deleted were introduced at the request of the Opposition, who pointed out that the Government had already powers in the Offences Against the State Act enabling them to deal with natural-born citizens.

If the amendments were accepted they would have the Emergency Powers Act in the form in which it was first introduced. These powers would only be effective as long as the emergency lasted. Although in the Act itself power is given to run for twelve months, still, if by some chance the war in Europe was over before that, he did not think it would be desirable to proceed under the Emergency Powers Act; he would prefer to have the Offences Against the State Act, or some other permanent measure under which to proceed.

THE MAGAZINE FORT

The Government was absolutely convinced, and he thought the House would agree, that the power of internment was absolutely necessary. Events that had occurred recently—the raid on the Magazine Fort—should have brought home to everybody that there was here a body of persons, highly organised, though not very numerous—that they had in their possession large sums of money; that they had stores of arms and explosives. The Government was not in a position to bring evidence that would satisfy a Court to deal with all these people. They could bring evidence in the case of some, and had done so, but there were several others about whom the Government were quite satisfied that they were engaged in activities hostile to the State, and that they were a menace and a danger, but when it came to bring them to Court they could not produce sufficient evidence to convict them. Consequently power of internment must be given to the Government. They were satisfied that in the period of emergency the bill now before the House would give them that power.

When the Offences Against the State Bill was going through the House the Minister, it was said by Opposition deputies, had not made a case or given substantial reasons for claiming the drastic powers in the bill. The Minister did give some instances, such as the explosion in Donegal, where three men were blown to pieces; still at the time the bill was before the House there was a period of quietness in this part of the country. The Government was aware, however, that it was the intention of this body to take violent action of some kind, though what exactly it was they did not know, but which they would not tolerate. Consequently they decided to intern people who, they were satisfied, were likely to be them, but they were now at large. The Government had got to get them and certain others to preserve peace until they were satisfied it was safe for the community to release them.

AMERICAN DOLLARS

The Minister said he proposed to give instances of events in recent times. He referred to the discovery by the police at Kilcormac of what turned out to be a class being instructed in the use of explosives, and a man was seen actually demonstrating on a blackboard the use of various materials for making incendiary and time bombs. These men had since been tried. This was one of the many classes they believed were in existence, and were going on at present in various parts of the country, but which they had been unable to discover. That happened on the 15th August. On the 9th September, in the Rathmines district, four people were found to have a large quantity of aluminium powder, with revolvers, ammunition, and on one of the men was found 7,950 American dollars, and on another 350 dollars and a large quantity of documents was also found. They were certain that large sums of dollars had come from America.

Mr. DILLON—Do you know the people in America sending it?

Mr. BOLAND—Well, we have a shrewd idea of where it is coming from. I am nearly pretty certain of it, but I am not going to make a statement that I cannot substantiate.

Proceeding, the Minister quoted extracts from documents found in the house in Rathmines relating to troop movements. One of these, dated 6th September, 1939, referred to Defence Force troops as "enemy forces in Eire."

"WAR CHANGED ALL"

Another letter, dated 8/9/'39, read:—"Dear Sean,—The war has changed the whole position here. The lads are anxious to have you back as soon as possible. You will be needed here at once. Ask G—— to try and rush supplies. In haste.—(Signed), Bushell."

It was only after that raid, said the Minister, that any internments were made.

Another letter found at Rathmines stated: "The Volunteer absent from Bodenstown was ——. This man is very unsatisfactory, seems to think the Army has been formed as an ornament round him. O.C. desires you to billet him for training with a view to early transfer for active service."

Continuing, the Minister said that on November 17th a well equipped laboratory for the making of explosives was found in Killiney area. In September the police found, in a house at Killiney, a completely equipped laboratory for the making of explosives. The house, it was quite clear, had been used for the manufacture of incendiary bombs and possibly also for instruction classes. Nobody was found in the house, but it was a perfectly made dump. Clock-work mechanism and four alarm clocks fitted with contacts were also found.

RAT-TRAP BOMBS

THEIR OPERATION EXPLAINED

When Mr. BOLAND said that two rat traps had also been found the House dissolved into laughter.

"That is very funny," retorted Mr. BOLAND, "but it would not be funny for the persons who touched the traps. The traps were set with contacts so that when tipped a bomb would go off." Test tubes, cables, chemicals, gelignite and ammunition for revolvers and Thompson guns were also found in the house, and a sack contained rubber balloons, "about which we have heard so much recently."

On December 3 a party of men was arrested near Brittas. These people were convicted, but the Government was satisfied that they were doing more than was proved against them. The Government would have been very much alarmed if they had to release them before the detention period was up.

Continuing, Mr. Boland said that they had also a raid on the Phœnix Park, a matter which, he said, was now *sub judice*——

Professor J. M. O'SULLIVAN (U.I., Kerry)—What?

Mr. BOLAND said that the military were investigating the matter, and six or seven men had been charged before the Courts. Full details of the raid had been given before the Court the previous day.

Mr. W. T. COSGRAVE (U.I., Cork City)—I think the Minister ought to give us that information. We should not have to go to the newspapers for our information.

Mr. BOLAND—If we give that information we might be told that this matter had been tried already. I have no objection to giving it, but that is the danger. There is a danger that it might be said that the Dail had tried them already, and that the case was prejudiced——

Mr. MULCAHY (U.I., Dublin, N.E.)—And that the Minister has escaped his responsibility?——

Professor O'SULLIVAN—The Minister is not putting forward the view that one of the things we are not to discuss is the state of Governmental control which made such a thing possible? We want to know what occurred—the actual facts.

Mr. W. NORTON (Labour, Kildare)—Would the Minister indicate what set of circumstances permitted such valuable State property to be taken with such ease?

Mr. BOLAND—The Government has admittedly to take responsibility for anything under its control. The Government is responsible, but I cannot say who failed in their duty on a particular job.

Mr. J. M. DILLON (U.I., Monaghan)—The answer is the Minister for Defence.

Mr. BOLAND—Yes, if you like, and the Government; but there is someone lower down. . . . I think if I let the Deputy know how much was taken—— I do know what position we would be in if we gave anything else——

[Here Mr. Boland and Mr. de Valera conferred for a few seconds.]

Mr. MULCAHY—It is very hard to have the House asking for information and the President putting his hand on the Minister's mouth.

GOVERNMENT AND ITS RESPONSIBILITY

"NO SHIRKING," SAYS MR. DE VALERA

Mr. DE VALERA, intervening, said that there were two sets of judicial inquiries taking place. One was in the public Court, where certain people who had been caught were going to be charged with certain offences. On the other hand, there was a military investigation taking place, in which information of various kinds had to be got. The trouble with him and the Minister was what were they going to go into there. There was no shirking, as far as the Government was concerned, of its responsibility for anything that had happened. The Government was ultimately responsible, and they were not shirking that responsibility at all. What they did not want to do was to go partially into things that had happened.

Mr. DILLON—What happened?

Mr. DE VALERA—What can be given here is the amount of material taken, the circumstances under which it was taken, and things of that sort, but we cannot go into the question as to who were the individuals responsible.

Mr. DILLON—What precautions had you taken to prevent this happening?

Mr. DE VALERA—The precautions taken were those that have been in existence all the time.

Mr. DILLON—Tell us what they were.

Mr. DE VALERA said that they had got to be clear about what they were going to discuss. This was a bill in which certain powers were asked for. The introduction of the question of the Magazine Fort was only in general to point out that there was such a body active, able to take action of a certain kind, and it was necessary for the Government to have certain powers. If there was going to be an inquisition into the whole question of the Magazine incident, then it would have to be postponed until certain inquiries had been made.

A VOTE OF CENSURE

If the Opposition wanted to bring in a vote of want of confidence in the Government they could do so. The opportunity would be given them to do so.

Mr. COSGRAVE—Date?

Mr. DE VALERA—Very well, next week.

Mr. COSGRAVE—When, what date?

Mr. DE VALERA—Next week, when we have got these bills through.

Mr. COSGRAVE—Give us a date.

Mr. DE VALERA—I cannot give you a date. I am not omniscient. I cannot tell you in advance.

Mr. COSGRAVE—Will you take a motion from us now? Give me a date as nearly as possible to the date.

Mr. DE VALERA—The motion may be put down in the ordinary way. The Opposition will get all the rope they want.

Mr. COSGRAVE—No. We will give you the rope. (Laughter.)

Mr. DE VALERA—When it is finished we will see.

At the moment, said Mr. DE VALERA, what was required was to have the House appreciate the need that there was for giving those powers, and it was to show such a need that the question of the Magazine Fort was brought in. If they wanted to go into details, that inquisition could only take place when certain inquiries had been completed.

Mr. NORTON—We have a Minister for Defence and a Minister for the Co-ordination of Defensive Measures.

"SIDE-TRACKED"

Mr. BOLAND—We are discussing the second reading of a bill, and we are being side-tracked. If the House is anxious to have the whole matter discussed and put down a motion, we are prepared to facilitate them. What we are asking now is power to see that the like of that thing will not occur again; that we will have the power of internment.

Mr. NORTON—It is very unusual to have two Ministers introducing one bill.

Mr. DE VALERA—I intervened because there was a remark made from the opposition benches, as a result of the Minister having communicated with me.

Mr. NORTON said that, according to the newspapers, it had been reported that about one million rounds of ammunition had been taken. Some Minister was responsible to this House for that; he was paid by the House to look after that property which had been taken apparently with leisure and ease. They should have some indication from the Government as to the set of circumstances which permitted such valuable State property to be taken. This property was taken eleven days ago and surely it ought to be possible to give them definite information now or else adjourn the Dail until they knew.

Professor O'SULLIVAN—Give us the facts of the case as to what actually occurred, the amount of ammunition taken and the measures in force to see that it was properly protected.

The SPEAKER said that order was Heaven's law and it was also the first law of the Dail. He suggested that extraneous matters should not be introduced into the discussion without the consent of the Dail. If the House unanimously agreed that the debate should be wide, well and good, otherwise the debate must be limited to the bill before the House.

MOST SPECTACULAR CASE

Professor O'SULLIVAN—In order to enable the House to make up its mind whether the powers sought should be granted the information asked for should be placed at the disposal of the House. They had information about cases that had been dealt with and cases that could not be dealt with because the Government considered they had not sufficient evidence; why not, therefore, give them the information on what was the most spectacular of all the cases?

The SPEAKER said that, taking the view of the ordinary man in the street, it could be said that the necessity for this arose out of a decision of the Court prior to anything happening in the Phœnix Park. While it would not be proper for him to suggest that certain information should not be given, the Chair was anxious that the debate should be kept within the measure and should be orderly.

Professor O'SULLIVAN—My view is that, if this was urgent and necessary, it would have been introduced before the Christmas recess. It seems to me that the urgency now is in view of what occurred in the Park.

Mr. BOLAND—I am not prepared to give more details than that a quantity of ammunition was taken until both the military inquiry and the Court proceedings have finished. He did not think that the Government would be prepared to have the matter discussed by motion until these inquiries had concluded.

MISSING AMMUNITION

He added that the total amount of ammunition taken from the Magazine Fort in the Phœnix Park was 1,084,400 rounds, and up to date 850,000 rounds had been recovered. This ammunition was comprised of Thompson and .303 rifle ammunition.

Mr. D. MORRISSEY (U.I., Tipperary) asked if all the ammunition recovered was that taken from the Magazine Fort.

Mr. BOLAND—Oh, no. Other dumps have been found also; but the figures I have given refer to the Magazine Fort. He was not in a position to state the quantity of other ammunition recovered.

The MINISTER added that he was satisfied that if it had not been for the decision of the Courts this raid would not have occurred. He thought that when these people had beaten them in the Courts that they would have been content with that. He agreed that they had been foolish to believe that. Some said they were lax in not coming before the House before Christmas. That might be so, but they thought it could have lasted over Christmas. If they liked, the Government had taken a chance on it. They were caught out, and now they were doing their best to see that these things would not occur again.

ARMS AND MONEY

As long as they had a body of men organised as they were, with technical knowledge, arms and plenty of money at their disposal, allowed to be at large there would always be that danger. Those arms must be wanted for something. For the last ten years they had had spasmodic murders, two or three at a time, a gap, and then another outburst. What they wanted was to get those arms and keep those people who had them under lock and key for safety. Some said that the arms were intended for the North of Ireland, and others that they were intended for a *coup* here.

Mr. FITZGERALD—What is the estimated strength of the I.R.A. in the country at the present time?

Mr. BOLAND—I am not prepared to make an estimate. I do not think it is numerically strong, but in certain counties it is very highly organised, pretty efficient and very dangerous. He was satisfied that not less than 100 men took part in the raid on the Magazine Fort. Anyone who knew the type of campaign carried on by an organisation of that kind would know that it did not require large numbers at all. He was more worried over the money that they had than anything else. It was no laughing matter, but a very, very serious one indeed. He considered the money aspect of it the most important, because it enabled people to devote all their time to work of that kind.

Mr. BELTON — What percentage of ammunition in the Magazine was taken?

Mr. BOLAND—I could not answer that—a small fraction. The two and a half tons of ammunition discovered at Crossmaglen, about 15 yards across the border, was included in the figures he had given them of ammunition recovered. They would have to make representations to the other Government to get it.

MR. COSGRAVE'S PROPOSAL

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

Mr. COSGRAVE (U.I., Cork) moved an amendment that the Dail adjourn consideration of the bill until the Government had introduced a bill to amend the Constitution by extending the scope of Article 28, Section 3, to meet the existence of a domestic emergency.

He said that it had been very carefully considered by the members of the Opposition. He did not see any great prospect of a different decision being made by the Courts than already given in the case before the Courts. Their view was that it was necessary to get from the fountain head—that was, from the Constitution—powers to take extraordinary statutory authority to deal with the situation that confronted the Ministry and the country at the present moment. Having that power, it was then for the Dail to make up its mind upon the policy the Minister had just brought before the House. They had had experience in this State of something like 17 of internment as such. It was not a method of dealing with a situation of that kind which appealed to him at all. In the first place, it seemed unreasonable that citizens on mere suspicion should be deprived of their liberty. Something more than suspicion should justify the loss of liberty. They were yet in the early years of the formation of this State, and it was for them to consider what were the best methods of getting general satisfaction from all the citizens in the legislative assembly which passed Acts of Parliament.

POWERS ABUSED

Mr. COSGRAVE, proceeding, said that they had certain rights as well as responsibilities in taking steps to deal with those who would resort to unlawful methods in carrying out their objects. The powers that had been given to the Government had been abused. Small disturbances had been dealt with as if they were major disturbances. Fifteen pounders had been used for things which could have been dealt with with a popgun or a policeman's baton. And now the same people with that record came there asking for extraordinary powers. If those powers were not sufficient, and if by reason of any defect in that legislation which was going to be passed, the Minister would have to come there in a month's time or less and say that he wanted still more powers, would not the administration of Government in this country become a mockery and a laughing-stock! The present Government did not appear to be likely to last very long. In fact if they had any decency or sense of responsibility or a spark of patriotism they would not alone resign from Government, but they would retire from public life. They were not fitted for the one, and they ought not to continue in the other.

The country in the last few weeks had got one more example of Ministerial incompetence. Seven or eight years ago they had had handed over to them an efficient, disciplined and well-equipped army, a disciplined police force and an economical Civil Service. As far as one could see, they had sabotaged the Army, paralysed the police force, and made every institution of the State more and more expensive and extravagant.

WHAT MR. DE VALERA SHOULD SAY

Never had they more Ministers than now; never had they a larger Army; never more in the police, and the Civil Service could not bear any more. They had to build more buildings to house them. Notwithstanding that, that was the occasion on which they were presented with the loss of one million and a quarter rounds of ammunition. The Government could not hold the ammunition and those who had taken it from them could not hold it either. Why had not the Prime Minister make the statement which Mr. Boland had made? Why did not he stand up and say: "For many years I have done the same as you are doing and it is wrong; you are now going along the road that I went and you are mistaken. There was no *moral* justification for it."

EXPLOSIONS IN BRITAIN

All they had got from the Prime Minister in regard to the explosions in Great Britain was that he did not approve of them. In his (Mr. Cosgrave's) view, these activities in Great Britain were wrong, both morally and nationally. They were doing damage to this country, and all they got from the Ministry was that they did not approve of them. What right had any body of men to organise themselves here and endeavour to exercise authority here or elsewhere unless they got the authority from the people?

These men, Mr. Cosgrave continued, were on the wrong track, and should be told it. This country could never progress spiritually, morally, economically, or culturally unless they laid down for themselves proper order and proper regulations for the conduct of public policy, and for a correct appreciation of the citizen's rights and duties. The Ministry had information on December 7th or 8th last in regard to the imperfection of the law that had been passed dealing with the situation. They had a large Army, an augmented police force, and the benefit of the experience of ten years of the previous Government and the seven years of their own Government, and could get no information about this major onslaught on the people's property, which had been entrusted to them and of which they were custodians. This State had been upset on a festive occasion, at a time when the world was in the throes of various wars, when they got messages from Ministers to the effect that here at least we had peace.

"Have we peace," asked Mr. Cosgrave, "taking into consideration those measures that have been brought in here?" Had they got inculcated in the people, he asked, respect for ordered conditions in the State or for law, which was the responsibility of the Ministry.

DEALING WITH THE MENACE

ROBBERY THE ORDER OF THE DAY

Two methods had been employed by the two Administrations which the country had known in dealing with this menace. The previous Government had been told that there was a better method than theirs. But what had they got there but a confession of the most abject failure—a complete collapse of the policy in operation here for the last seven years—a futility and a failure and an incompetence to deal with the situation. Not only was the State being robbed of its ammunition, but it was being robbed of its money. Robberies were the order day and night.

The SPEAKER said that this matter properly belonged to a motion of no confidence, which should not be anticipated now.

Professor O'SULLIVAN (U.I., Kerry) said that the bill struck at the liberty of everybody in the State. It was most vital that they should discuss that fact. It was an amending bill of tremendous scope. They had to decide whether that Government was a Government which ought to be entrusted with such tremendous powers. He suggested that the operations of the I.R.A. were relevant to the discussion. They were made relevant, if they had not been relevant before, by the speech of the Minister who introduced the bill. They might as well walk out of the House if they could not discuss whether that Government was fit to be entrusted with such powers.

Mr. HICKEY (Labour, Cork City) said that it would be better if they faced up to the fact that they had to discuss the bill, because of England's interference in this country. If England took her hands off, this would be the most peaceful country in the world.

INTERNING IRISH CITIZENS

Mr. COSGRAVE, resuming his speech, said that he felt satisfied that the country was willing to entrust constituted authority in this State with powers to deal with any situation which might arise. Those powers which had been asked for had been generously given on more than one occasion. It was quite evident that those who had asked for those powers did not get all that they wanted or abused some of those that they had got. It had not been asked for that their citizens should be interned; their natural-born citizens. To avoid an amendment providing for a Court of Inquiry for internees, the Minister had taken the view that Irish citizens would not be interned. They were going to intern them now, and the Opposition was entitled to ask what was the Court before which these people could make a case for their release.

Mr. BOLAND said that in making the Order under the bill provision would be made for a Commission before which persons could appeal.

Mr. COSGRAVE, proceeding, said that in the normal course a citizen had the right to appeal to a Court in connection with imprisonment. This was internment. He had no faith in internment, having regard to his own experience of it. There was a method of dealing with the situation, and it was contained in the legislation already passed. The Minister could bring citizens before a Court and charge them. If those people were members of an illegal organisation they could be questioned about it and brought before a Court and dealt with as such. But above all things they should not be given any cause for complaint. In military matters the Government could deal with them in military style. Law matters could be dealt with in law style. But they should not mix things up or give any cause for complaint. They should not give power to people to say: "You loaded the Court against us in order to get a decision against us."

MINISTRY'S TWO HORSES

They had entered a phase in the life of the world where propaganda and excuse and propaganda and logic were almost synonomous terms. Nobody had a better knowledge of that than the gentlemen who now composed the Ministry. The reason for that bill was that they were trying to straddle two horses—to ride two horses at the one time. The mistake, unfortunately, was that young people in this country were being deluded—some of them by the Ministry; some by its successors, and some by the successors of its successors. To put the matter right, the Opposition had advised that the Constitution should be amended, but their advice would not be taken. The Government had gambled upon having everything all right for Christmas. They had sixteen days to make the matter right and would not do it.

The result was that this country was now a laughing-stock all over the world. Were the Americans told in the radio message that went out that we were not able to hold one and a quarter million rounds of ammunition, although at the same time they were ordering more? It was not right to say that the same precautions had been taken as in the previous ten years. When the Ministers were in Opposition they had their eyes on the capture of the ammunition and could not do it.

There was not a Government in the world that would survive the loss of those one and a quarter million rounds. If the Government did the decent thing and the Irish thing, they would resign from office and from public life.

A DOMESTIC PROBLEM

WRONG METHODS ADOPTED

Mr. COSTELLO (U.I., Dublin Townships) seconded the amendment, and said that the bill was big in its principle and wide in its scope. They had been told by the Minister for Justice that he did not wish to say anything against the judge who gave the judgment which had necessitated the release of the people who had been interned. He would like to say one or two words in praise of that judge and the judiciary as a whole. It was a matter of great congratulation to the people of the country that they could have the secure knowledge that illegalities would be set right by the Courts and that the Government would act upon the decrees of the Courts.

His party, Mr. Costello continued, had always stood for two principles—the maintenance of ordered conditions and the guaranteeing of the liberty of the citizens. They demanded that the Government should make an unanswerable case for the powers now being sought, and that the methods adopted to attain the desired result should be the correct methods. They had moved an amendment to the bill because they believed that the wrong method was now being adopted. The problem the Dail was now dealing with was a domestic one. It was not for him in that House to give his legal opinion on the bill from the constitutional point of view, but considering it in relation to the judgment of the learned judge who granted the *habeas corpus* application there was not merely a certain possibility, but a fairly certain probability that the bill would be declared to be unconstitutional, and the Government would find themselves in the position that they would have tried to get the Dail to forge a weapon which would break in their hands just as the Offences Against the State Act had broken. That was not a situation the country ought to be faced with. It was a situation which might render it impossible not merely for the present Government, but for any Government, to deal with the threat and menace with which the present Government was faced. He asked the House not to take the risk of passing the bill only to have it declared unconstitutional in a couple of weeks, and of being faced with the spectacle, not for the first or second time, of the gaol gates being opened during the *régime* of the present Government.

MR. DE VALERA AND QUESTION AT ISSUE

INTERNMENT OF IRISH CITIZENS

Mr. DE VALERA said there had been no final legal decision on the constitutionality or otherwise of Part 6 of the Offences Against the State Act; all the Supreme Court had decided was that there was no appeal from an Order of *habeas corpus*. The High Court Judge who decided on the application for the order of *habeas corpus* must have thought that an appeal lay; otherwise why did he make a "speaking Order." The Government's view was that Part 6 was constitutional until the contrary was proved. They wanted to see the question decided finally as to whether internment was forbidden by the Constitution.

He did not see why they should rush to amend the Constitution at every moment; the less it was amended the better. The amendment of the Constitution was not as easy as had been suggested; for, although it was provided that it could be amended by legislation within three years, the President could refer a proposed amendment to plebiscite if he was of opinion that the suggested change was of a fundamental character. Changes in the Constitution should not be lightly embarked upon, and could not be easily effected. He could not anticipate what views the President might take on the matter, but when it came to securing the safety of individual freedom, there was the balance between securing the individual freedom and the safety of the State as a whole. There was the difficult point as to how they were going to secure individual liberty and at the same time protect organised life in the community. The Constitution was intended to be a balanced document between both, and they had never had any doubt that the Constitution gave power to the State to protect itself and protect its citizens.

WAR EFFECTS

They were not now questioning whether there was an appeal in the case of *habeas corpus*. The Supreme Court had decided that there was no appeal, and there was no way out of that position. The question they were dealing with was whether the State could, for its own protection, intern an Irish citizen. That question was being considered under two heads. The war situation had a great deal to do with it, because it had created a certain aggravation of the domestic question which they had. They had a domestic question, and they were now dealing with that question in the light of the war emergency, and they were advised that they were right in doing so, under the war emergency legislation. They hoped that the President would ask the Supreme Court to decide on the Offences Against the State Act. With regard to the present emergency, they held that this legislation was covered by Article 8, Sub-Section 3, of the Constitution. Deputy Costello had held that this would not hold in time of war, but there had been an amendment since to make the legislation they were now passing constitutional. If not, plain words had lost their meaning.

Mr. DILLON—Words have lost their meaning if the Judges disagree with the Prime Minister.

Mr. DE VALERA—If the Legislature and the Judiciary are going to be at loggerheads, then we will have to change it.

Mr. DILLON—Oh! oh!

Mr. DE VALERA—Yes; things will be brought to confusion.

Mr. McGILLIGAN—A regular Alice in Wonderland.

THE TWO BILLS

Mr. DE VALERA (warmly)—It is common-sense and the Deputy knows it. If the ordinary organs of the State for a certain purpose commence to serve a different purpose then there must be changes. The Judiciary and the Executive and the Legislature are all a part of the machine, and each in a way is a check upon the other, and if they cannot carry on in harmony there is an end to working in that particular way. I am assuming that words will be taken in their ordinary common-sense meaning.

I have no doubt that the legislation that we are passing is constitutional, and the contrary will have to be proved to me before I act as if the contrary was right.

The suggestion that the only way to change this would be to change the Constitution is the suggestion that the judges are going to take a perverse view. That is the suggestion of the Opposition.

Mr. McGILLIGAN—It has not been suggested. (Opposition "Hear, hear.")

Mr. DE VALERA said that as soon as the President promulgated this law they would have the power they felt they had before, and which they felt they needed still more. They believed that when signed by the President it would be good sound law.

With regard to the other bill they were anxious to have a decision of the Supreme Court upon it. They believed that, in view of the judgment of the High Court on the *habeas corpus* application, that the President would feel constrained to present this bill for a decision. When that particular Act became law they would have the powers that they needed. They might be asked what would happen if the President referred

(Continued in Page 11.)

Offences Against the State (Amendment) Bill

The bill to amend the Offences Against the State Act, 1939, is a short measure of eight sections and one schedule. It repeals Part VI. of the original Act, and re-enacts, with slight alterations, the greater portion of that part of the original measure.

With regard to the special powers of arrest and detention, it provides, that where a Minister of State issues a warrant for arrest and detention, the new condition that such warrant shall be sealed with the Minister's official seal, and any member of the Garda Siochana may arrest without other warrant.

Two altogether new sub-sections are added, as follows:—

"Whenever a person is retained under this section, there shall be furnished to such person, as soon as may be after he arrives at prison or other place of detention prescribed in that behalf by regulations made under this part of this Act, a copy of the warrant issued under this section in relation to such person and of the provisions of Section 8 of this Act.

"Every warrant issued by a Minister of State under this section shall be in the form set out in the schedule to this Act or in a form to the like effect."

The form of the warrant is set out in the schedule as follows:—

"In the exercise of the powers conferred on me by Section 4 of the Offences Against the State (Amendment) Act, 1940 (No. — of 1940), I ....., Minister for ....., being of opinion that activities of which ..... is engaged in activities which, in my opinion, are prejudicial to the preservation of public peace and order (or to the security of the State), do by this warrant order the arrest and detention of the said ..... under the said Section 4.

Given under my official seal this ..... day of ....., 19.....

....., Minister for .....

The only other change in regard to the Commission for enquiring into detentions. In the original Act it was provided that if the Commission reported that no reasonable grounds existed for the detention of a person he should within one week be released or be charged according to law with an offence; in the amending bill such person "shall, with all convenient speed, be released."

Are you living from hand to mouth?

If you get tired easily, your food is failing in its supply of power. How, then, can it possibly build up a reserve supply?

WAFER OATS, taken daily, *does* build up a reserve fund—a margin of spare strength to steer you through the ills and troubles to which flesh is heir.

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MAKES A FINE JOB OF ALL FOOT-WEAR
1½d 3d 6d
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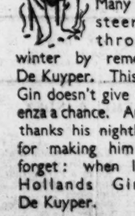

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Many a man has steered himself through a bad winter by remembering his De Kuyper. This fine Hollands Gin doesn't give chills or influenza a chance. And many a man thanks his nightly De Kuyper for making him well. Don't forget: when life is grim—Hollands Gin. Have a De Kuyper.

"Mystery of Geneva," Novel booklet on gas and what to do with it, FREE from 14, Trinity Square, E.C.3.

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PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
The Greatest Pantomime of the Century!
"JIMMY and the LEPRECHAUN,"
By HARRY O'DONOVAN.
With JIMMY O'DEA and Colossal All-Star Cast.
TWICE NIGHTLY AT 6.40 and 9 o'c.
Matinees on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2.30.
Box Office Open Daily—10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.
6.40 .... TWICE NIGHTLY 9.0
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT AT 2.30.
SECOND WEEK OF THE GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
"CINDERELLA,"
(Vide Press):
A Long and Successful Run can be predicted for the Pantomime "Cinderella."
Packed with Fun, Frolic, Music and Dance.
"Cinderella" is a Show which everyone must see.
Starring JERRY VERNO,
With FREDA GORDON-HALL, JOSEPHINE O'HAGAN, NOEL PURCELL, JACK McGARVEY, JIMMY KIDD and PAT TRACY
SEE THE GREAT HARLEQUINADE SCENE.
Children Half-Price to Stalls only, First Houses, and Matinees.
Booking Office Open 10-4.30. Tel. 22962.

ABBEY THEATRE.
At 8.15. SECOND WEEK OF
"LOOK AT THE HEFFERNANS."
By Brinsley MacNamara.
Box Office. 10.30 to 6. 'Phone 44505.

GATE THEATRE PRODUCTIONS. EDWARDS-MacLIAMMOIR.
To-night at 8 o'clock:
Last 3 Performances.
"THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR."
Box Office. 10.30 a.m to 7 p.m. 'Phone 44045.

METROPOLE CONTINUOUS, 2 o'c. to 11 p.m.
SPENCER TRACY,
RICHARD GREEN, and
NANCY KELLY in
"STANLEY and LIVINGSTONE."
Showing at 2.20, 4.40, 7 o'c. and 9.20.

GRAFTON POSITIVELY LAST DAY. To-day, 2.45, 5.0, 7.10, 9.25.
GINGER ROGERS, DAVID NIVEN, in
"BACHELOR MOTHER."
COMMENCING TO-MORROW (FRIDAY):
GEORGE FORMBY, in
"KEEP YOUR SEATS, PLEASE."
BOOK NOW FOR SUNDAY NIGHT.

CORINTHIAN.
Continuous, 2.30 to 11 p.m. Bonita Granville and John Litel, in "Nancy Drew, Reporter." The 3 Mesquiteers, in "The Night Riders." Also Silly Symphony in colour, "Mother Goose Goes Hollywood."

GRAND CENTRAL.
SHOWING at 2.37, 4.56, 7.15, 9.34. Lee Tracy, Barbara Read, in "THE SPELLBINDER." Also George O'Brien in "RACKETEERS OF THE RANGE."

THEATRE DE LUXE.
Dublin's Super-Cinema...3 to 11...Camden street.
VICTOR McLAGLEN and BRIAN AHERNE in "CAPTAIN FURY."
Also "DONALD'S GOLF GAME."

QUEEN'S At 2.30, 5.40 & 8.30 p.m.
"ROBINSON CRUSOE," by Frank O'Donovan. Also Film, "COME ON, RANGERS." Admission 1/6, 1/4, 1/- and 9d. Box Seats 3/- (Res.). Children's Matinee, 9d., 6d. and 4d.

CIRCUS at National Stadium. Last Few Days. Twice Daily, 6.30 and 9. Sundays, 3 and 8.30. Matinee Saturday at 3. Seats 1/-, 1/6, 2/-, 3/- and 4/-. Children Half-Price to Matinee and 6.30 Performance.
Book at Stadium. 'Phone 51970.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WESTLAND ROW, DUBLIN.
THE MOST EFFICIENT METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.
THE ACADEMY WILL RE-OPEN ON
MONDAY NEXT, 8th JANUARY.
Intending pupils bringing music to perform, should attend as under:—
PIANOFORTE—Wednesday, 10th, 12 and 3 p.m.
ORGAN—Monday, 8th, 3 p.m.
VIOLIN—Wednesday, 10th, 4 p.m.
VIOLONCELLO—Thursday, 11th, 3.30 p.m.
SINGING—Monday, 8th, 12 noon.
HARMONY, HARP, PLAIN CHANT, DECLAMATION and WIND INSTRUMENTS, on inquiry.
The ORCHESTRAL CLASS (Conductor—Dr. Larchet) and the ORATORIO and CANTATA CLASS (Conductor—Mr. Weaving) are FREE to past and present pupils, and to non-pupils of the Academy at a nominal fee.
The OPERATIC CLASS (Conductor—Maestro Cav. Viani, F.R.I.A.M.) is open to non-pupils of the Academy.
Forms of Application and Prospectuses, with particulars as to Fees and EVENING and other Classes, can be obtained at the Academy.
By Order of the Governors,
SEALY JEFFARES,
Secretary.
4th January, 1940.

THE GRAFTON ACADEMY OF DRESSMAKING & MILLINERY,
6 ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.
Classes are now commencing. Please apply for particulars to the Principal, MISS PAULINE KELLER, M.B.I.D.D. (London). 'Phone 21854.
DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.
PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR COURSES.

SCHOOLS & COLLEGES.

THE HIGH SCHOOL,
DUBLIN.
Chairman of Governors:
THE PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE.
Pupils are taught for all University and Commercial Examinations.
Boys are received from the age of 6 years, and there are reduced fees for boys under 8.
There are valuable School Scholarships and Leaving Exhibitions into Trinity College (two of £100 each).
Dinners and Light Luncheons available.
SCHOOL WILL RE-OPEN
ON THE 10th JANUARY.
NEW PUPILS ENROLLED ON
AND AFTER 9th JANUARY.
Illustrated Prospectus and Lists of recent Distinctions on application to the Headmaster,
JOHN BENNETT
(Ex-Sch., Sen. Mod., Univ. Stud.), M.A.

EARLSFORT HOUSE SCHOOL,
63 ADELAIDE ROAD, DUBLIN.
RE-OPENS THURSDAY, 18th JANUARY.
1st and 2nd Scholarships at St. Columba's College, June, 1939.
For Prospectus, etc., apply to the Headmaster,
W. ERNEST EXSHAW, M.A., T.C.D., and B.A., London (Hons. Classics).

ROYAL SCHOOL,
DUNGANNON.
SPRING TERM WILL COMMENCE AT 9.30 a.m. ON TUESDAY, 9th JANUARY.
BOARDERS MUST RETURN THE PREVIOUS EVENING BY 7 p.m.
Headmaster will see parents of prospective pupils any day after 4th January by appointment.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL RE-OPENING,
MONDAY NEXT, 8th JANUARY.
P.N.E.U. Programme Used.
Miss LAYNG, 7 Royal terrace, West, Kingstown.

SEAFORDE HOUSE, CO. DOWN, is the Historic Irish Mansion featured in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES" To-day. Price Twopence.

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Telephone No. 76555

THEATRE ROYAL.
MATINEE ONLY AT 2 P.M.
"ALICE IN WONDERLAND."
FULL WEST END COMPANY, STARRING SARA WESTERMAN, DONALD WOLFIT.
GRAND CINE-VARIETY SHOW.
CONTINUOUS FROM 5 P.M. DAILY.
LESLIE HOWARD, DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, Jun., in "CAPTURED." Great Show, with MONA GREY, MARIA VIANI.
FILM 5 o'c., 7.25, 9.50. STAGE 6.5 and 8.30.
Sunday at 3.30 & 8.30. GRACIE ALLEN WARREN WILLIAM, in "GRACIE ALLEN MURDER CASE." Book now for 8.30 Show. WALT DISNEY'S MASTERPIECE, "FERDINAND THE BULL."

REGAL ROOMS CINEMA, At 2.0, 4.34, 7.8, 9.42.
MICHAEL REDGRAVE, SALLY GRAY, PAUL LUKAS,
in "A WINDOW IN LONDON."

THE GREEN LAST DAY. ROBERT DONAT,
"GOOD-BYE, MR. CHIPS."
TO-MORROW—Claudette Colbert, James Stewart, "IT'S A WONDERFUL WORLD."

PAVILION DUN LAOGHAIRE. Con. 3.0 to 10.30 p.m.
ROBERT DONAT, MADELEINE CARROLL, in
"39 STEPS."
Also "THE GIRL FROM MEXICO."

R. D. S.
TO-DAY, at 4 p.m. and 8.15 p.m.,
T. H. MASON,
"Ireland, Past and Present, in the Camera."
TO-MORROW, at 4 p.m.,
REV. P. G. KENNEDY, S.J.,
"Birds in the Garden."
These Lectures will replace those by Mr. March, who is unable to travel owing to illness.

JURY'S HOTEL,
COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN.
ORCHESTRA 5-7 p.m.
GRILL ROOM. AMERICAN BAR.

PUBLIC NOTICES

C.M.S. DAY OF PRAYER,
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY).
General Subject: "PARTNERSHIP."
11 a.m.—ST. ANN'S CHURCH, DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.
Service of Holy Communion, with Missionary Intercession.
Celebrant and Preacher:
THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.
Offertory for the Church Missionary Society.
AFTERNOON.
C.M.S. HALL, 35 MOLESWORTH STREET, DUBLIN.
2.30 to 3.30—"PARTNERSHIP IN PREPARING FOR PEACE."
Leader: THE REV. NOBLE HAMILTON, M.A.
3.30 to 4—Interval for Tea.
4 to 4.45—"PARTNERSHIP WITH THE YOUNGER CHURCHES."
Leader:
THE REV. R. WYSE JACKSON, LL.D., D.Litt.

NOTICE.
I, D. O'SULLIVAN,
FARNEY STREET, CARRICKMACROSS,
Intend to Apply for Bookmaker's Licence for coming year.—D. O'SULLIVAN.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

AN ROINN TALMHAIDHEACHTA
(Department of Agriculture).
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (EGGS) ACT, 1939.
Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of Section 38 (6) and Section 52 (2) of the above-mentioned Act, the Minister for Agriculture has appointed the undermentioned figures as the mark to be applied to Eggs for the purpose of indicating:—
(a) the period during which the Eggs were tested on the premises of Registered Wholesalers, and
(b) the period during which the Eggs were examined on the premises of Retailers.
CODE MARK:
68 in respect of Eggs tested or examined on the 4th, 5th and 6th January, 1940.
D. TWOMEY, Secretary.
7/Z 610. W.H.Co.

COIMISINEIRI NA nOIBREACHA POIBLIDHE
(Commissioners of Public Works).
SHANNON AIRPORT TEMPORARY OFFICE BUILDING
Builders wishing to Tender for the above-named work are asked to note that the latest date for the receipt of Tenders is 12th JANUARY, 1940.
GEO. P. FAGAN, Rúnaidhe (Secretary).
Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblidhe (Office of Public Works), Baile Atha Cliath (Dublin),
4adh Eanair, 1940.
7/Z 610. W.H.Co.

FOGRA.
ACHT TOGHACHAIN AN tSEANAID (BAILL AINMLIOSTA), 1937.
Athchúdú Bliantúil ar an Rolla de Chóluchtaí Ainmniúcháin.
Do bhun fo-ailt (1), d'alt 17 den Acht a luaidhtear thuas, deinim-se, WILFRID DE BRUN, an ceann coimhrimh Seanaid, fógra do thabhairt leis seo go dtiocfad an 15adh lá d'Fheabhra, 1940, ar an rolla de chóluchtaí ainmniúcháin atá i bhfeidhm fé láthair fén Acht san d'athscrúdú.
Aon chóluchta ná fuil cláruithe ar an rolla san agus gur mian leo go gclárófaí air iad agus adeir go bhfuilid ionchláruithe amhlaidh, agus aon chóluchta atá cláruithe ar an rolla san agus gur mian leo go mbainfí dhe iad no go leasófaí in aon tslí an iontráil ina dtaobh ar an rolla san, féadfaid a iarraidh orm-sa i scríbhinn ag an seoladh luaidhtear thíos i rith na tréimhse dar tosach an 15adh lá d'Eanar, 1940, agus dar críoch an 15adh lá d'Fheabhra, 1940, an clárú no an scriosadh amach san no an leasú san, de réir mar a bheidh, do dhéanamh.
Ba cheart a luadh i ngach iarratas ar chlárú ar an rolla san cadé an t-ainmliost gur ina thaobh is mian leis an iarratasóir go gclárófaí é ar an rolla san agus cadiad na forais ar a ndeireann an t-iarratasóir gurb ionchláruithe amhlaidh é.
Tá na forálacha reachtúla i dtaobh an rolla de chóluchtaí ainmniúcháin i gCuid II. den Acht a luaidhtear thuas.
Sighnithe, WILFRID DE BRUN,
Ceann Coimhrimh Seanaid.
Dáta: 1adh Eanair, 1940
Seoladh: Seomra 123, Teach an Chustium, Baile Atha Cliath.

NOTICE.
SEANAD ELECTORAL (PANEL MEMBERS) ACT, 1937.
ANNUAL REVISION OF REGISTER OF NOMINATING BODIES.
In pursuance of Sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the above-mentioned Act, I, WILFRID BROWN, the Seanad Returning Officer, hereby give Notice that I will, on the 15th day of February, 1940, proceed to revise the Register of Nominating Bodies now in force under the said Act.
Any body not registered in the said Register which desires to be registered therein and claims to be eligible for such registration, and any body registered in the said Register which desires to be removed therefrom or desires that the entry in respect of it in the said Register be amended in any way, may apply to me, in writing, at the under-mentioned address during the period beginning on the 15th day of January, 1940, and ending on the 15th day of February, 1940, for such registration, deletion or amendment, as the case may be.
Every application for registration in the said Register should state the panel in respect of which the applicant desires to be registered in the said Register, and the grounds on which the applicant claims to be eligible to be so registered.
The statutory provisions with regard to the Register of Nominating Bodies are contained in Part II. of the above-mentioned Act.
Signed, WILFRID BROWN,
Seanad Returning Officer.
Date: 1st January, 1940.
Address: Room 123, Custom House, Dublin.
F/Z.610. W.H.Co.

The Irish Times

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1940.

NEWS SUMMARY

IRELAND

A detective officer was shot and fatally wounded during a scuffle in a Cork street yesterday. A man has been detained.—(Page 7.)

A border patrol of the R.U.C. on Tuesday found 66 cases of ammunition, believed to be part of the haul from Phœnix Park Magazine Fort.—(Page 8.)

The Dail, after a sitting of several hours yesterday, passed the second reading of the Emergency Powers (Amendment) Bill, and afterwards passed the remaining stages.—(Page 7.)

ABROAD

The Allies are to lend their aid to Finland.—(Page 8.)

In a message to both Houses of the Legislature President Roosevelt mentioned the determination of the United States to keep out of war, but urged that this did not mean that they were to ignore the causes or conduct of the war in Europe. He asked for a bigger army and navy.—(Page 7.)

FINANCIAL

Prices showed resistance to occasional profit-taking sales in the London Stock Markets yesterday, and by the close good gains were recorded, notably in the Gilt-edged and Kaffir sections. Iron and Steel shares again advanced, but British Rails failed to shake off the dulness displayed on Tuesday.—(Page 3.)

Business was quieter in the Dublin Stock Exchange, but the general tone was firm. Exchequer Bonds kept steady, but Land Bonds eased. Guinness Ord. were firmer, and Great Northern Railway Deb. spurted three points.—(Page 3.)

SAVOY At 2.30, 4.45, 7 o'c., 9.15.
MERLE OBERON
in "WUTHERING HEIGHTS."
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY):
The Screen's Greatest Epic, BASIL RATHBONE, DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, C. Aubrey Smith, in "PASSPORT TO GLORY." Also Walt Disney's Masterpiece, "FERDINAND, THE BULL."

CAPITOL.
TO-DAY at 2.40, 4.57, 7.14, 9.31.
MICKEY ROONEY, in
"ANDY HARDY GETS SPRING FEVER."
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY):—Robert Young and Florence Rice in "MIRACLES FOR SALE."
LUNCH AT THE CAPITOL RESTAURANT.

ASTOR.
RAMON NOVARRO, in
"THE SINGER OF SEVILLE,"
A MUSICAL ROMANCE OF OLD SPAIN.

CARLTON BOOK NOW FOR SUNDAY NIGHT.
LAST DAY OF SHIRLEY TEMPLE in "SUSANNAH OF THE MOUNTIES."
Showing at 2.50, 5, 7.20, 9.30.
TO-MORROW:—AMAZING DOUBLE FEATURE.
"ANYTHING TO DECLARE?"
With NOEL "GANGSTER" MADISON. And
"MUTINY ON THE BLACK HAWK,"
With RICHARD ARLEN and NOAH BEERY.

ADELPHI BOOKING FOR SUNDAY NIGHT From 2 p.m. To-day.
"NAUGHTY, BUT NICE,"
With ANN SHERIDAN, DICK POWELL, GALE PAGE.
At 2, 4.55 and 7.50.
To-day, at 3.40, 6.35 and 9.30:
ROBERT YOUNG, ANN SOTHERN, in
"MAISIE."
Breezy, Entertaining Comedy-Drama.
COMING TO-MORROW (FRIDAY)—
LEW AYRES, LANA TURNER, in
"THESE GLAMOUR GIRLS."
SUPPORTING FILM,
"DOUBLE DARING."

If you want FINE Sherry
Ask for
ROBERTO
PALE AND BROWN.

Challenge

Yesterday Mr. de Valera's Government sought power from Dail Eireann to intern members of illegal organisations. Previously it had been understood that such powers existed, but a recent judgment by Mr. Justice Gavan Duffy held that they were illusory, as being at variance with the Constitution, and all "political" prisoners were released. The Government, rightly, contends that such a position is intolerable. We defer to nobody in our respect for law, and the rule of law. The men in question, however, had confessed themselves members of an illegal organisation; they were bound by its rules; they were devoted to its purposes—which are to overthrow the lawful Government of this State. If it is guilt to be a member of an illegal organisation, they were guilty. We are not pleased that any authority in the country should supersede the ordinary Courts, but we recognise that the ordinary Courts, and the ordinary processes of law, are no longer sufficient to cater for the country's needs. When a man can set himself in arms against the State, and can be exonerated from all guilt, or from all fear of penalty, by the existing law, then it is time that the existing law shall be changed. These are the circumstances in which Mr. de Valera has asked for powers of internment. We hope that he will receive them, and we hope that, once received, they will be adequate to deal with the nation's difficulty. The Taoiseach's plan is, frankly, a makeshift. He has discovered that a certain clause of a certain Act empowers the Government to intern aliens: the bill before the Dail yesterday proposes to extend that clause so as to include Irish-born citizens. It remains to be seen whether this amendment will be consistent with the Constitution any more than was its hapless predecessor; and we hope that the Constitution will be amended with all possible speed so as to furnish a less dubious specific for what at the moment seems to be one of Ireland's major ills.

So far as the ordinary citizen is concerned, only one question is involved—whether he is, or is not, to live his life in peace. Until very recently we had—or thought we had—security in this country. Then, on the eve of Christmas, came the news that a band of men had contrived to raid the Magazine Fort in the Phœnix Park, one of the National Army's arsenals, and to make off with approximately thirty tons of ammunition. The theft itself was not so terrifying as the evidence it afforded that an illegal, proscribed force, sufficiently powerful and well organised to carry out a *coup* of such magnitude, still existed in Ireland. Nobody had assumed that this particular organisation was defunct; its activities in England showed otherwise; but those English activities gave no indication of the strength and discipline which must have been necessary to accomplish the adventure of Saturday, December 23rd. If such a thing is possible, said the plain citizen, whose life is safe? Thirty tons of ammunition are not taken for no purpose. We believe that ninety Irishmen out of every hundred are with the Government in its desire to repress the organisation which has set itself so flagrantly against the Constitution of the twenty-six counties. It does not matter that the ammunition may not have been designed for use against citizens of this part of Ireland. If the illegal organisation hoped to use it against the six sundered counties, it is condemned not less sincerely by decent opinion south of the border; for no responsible citizen ever again desires to see civil war in our island. If the loot was destined to create trouble across the Channel, the organisation's name is similarly anathema. The hope of all decent Irishmen is to witness the removal of the border. It was encouraged by the excellent relations which prevailed between this country and Great Britain a year ago; it was shattered by the terrorists' bombs. If a single bullet from the Magazine Fort finds a mark in England, we can say good-bye to our hope of Irish reunion.

It is easy to say, with the Government: "Our powers are not adequate to deal with this menace in our midst." It is easy to say, with the Opposition: "It is all the Government's fault." It is easier still to say, with the majority of people: "Something must be done about it." The fact remains that, so long as Government and Opposition have no further desire than to score points off each other, and so long as the people are satisfied to abuse both impartially, illegal organisations are bound to flourish. Historians have jeered at this country for the inability of its component parts to combine in a common interest; and recent years have proved how much justice lies in their charge. In our view, the one programme which offers a chance of national safety and national prosperity is as follows:—First, let this bill be passed by both Houses. Secondly, let the parties combine to create a permanent amendment—embodied, if necessary, in the Constitution, whereby such emergencies may be met. In the third place, let the parties provide an example of unity which will transmit itself to the nation at large—in other words, let them sink their differences until all the upset and confusion which have been created by the European war are over. A Government inevitably must be weakened, in the eyes of an illegal organisation, so long as it must run the gauntlet of Opposition criticism which, as often as not, has no serious purpose. A Government, in like manner, cannot exert its full strength if its concern is rather to justify its past errors than to govern well and in accordance with conscience and common-sense. We assume that Fianna Fail and United Ireland alike are anxious to put down the present challenge to constitutional government. Let them show this common purpose by some better means than talk. If the country, and the world, are to be convinced that illegal organisations do not speak with the voice of the Irish people, they must have evidence; and the only evidence is a united front.

America and Europe

Ten microphones were fitted to the Speaker's desk in the American House of Representatives yesterday, when President Roosevelt's annual message to Congress was broadcast to the world in five different languages. Nobody can teach the Americans anything about "publicity." It has been reduced in the United States almost to a fine art, and enormous sums of money must have been spent yesterday in order to enable President Roosevelt's words to be flashed simultaneously to every corner of the world. Actually the President said nothing very remarkable. He reiterated the determination of the United States to keep out of the war, making it clear at the same time that the American people could not hope to remain indifferent to the course of events in Europe. President Roosevelt, above all else, is a good American. He is trying to reconcile the Washington doctrine of opposition to all foreign entanglements with the bald facts of modern life; and, so far, he has achieved a certain measure of success. He has made no secret of his own sympathies. He, in common with the great majority of American citizens, is opposed to military aggression. He sympathises with the people of Czecho-Slovakia, of Poland, and of Finland, all of whom have close connections with the United States, and, as a man who believes in the principles of the American Constitution, he takes the view that even the smallest nation has an indefeasible right to work out its own salvation in its own way. He told Congress yesterday that the people of the United States, while keeping aloof from the war, must look ahead in order "to see the kind of life our children would have to lead if a large part of the rest of the world were compelled to worship the god imposed by a military ruler, or were forbidden to worship God at all." "We must look ahead," he said, "to see the effect on our own future if all small nations throughout the world have their independence snatched from them, or become mere appendages to relatively vast and powerful military systems." Twenty-two years ago the late President Wilson was expressing almost identical views. He had been foremost among those Americans who had refused to become embroiled in Europe's squabbles. It was Woodrow Wilson who was "too proud to fight"; but as the struggle between the *Entente* and the Central Powers progressed it became obvious to him, as to most other Americans, that the interests of the United States could not be served by neutrality. The result was that the Americans entered the war, and their attitude eventually was decisive. History alone will determine to what extent the United States of America was responsible for the outbreak of the present struggle. If any one man was the architect of the Versailles Treaty, that man was Woodrow Wilson. He refused to allow the Italians to reap the full fruits of the common victory, thereby preparing the way first for d'Annunzio and afterwards for Benito Mussolini. He founded the League of Nations in the sincere belief that it would prevent another war; but the American people refused to support him, and from the very outset the League was doomed to failure on this account. What would have happened if the United States had backed up the League from the beginning and if its people had taken their share of responsibility for the reconstruction of the world in the early post-war years? It is an interesting, if futile, speculation. But for President Wilson's defeat there probably never would have been an Adolf Hitler in Germany, and, if there had been no Hitler, there might have been no war. We are sure that no man realises this fact more clearly than President Roosevelt, who is a democrat to his finger-tips. He is bound by his position to keep the United States out of the war, and deserves the highest credit for his resolve; but he is keenly aware of the fact that in modern conditions American isolation is out of the question. If Europe should collapse, the United States cannot hope to survive intact.

"Frightfulness"

The publication yesterday of a photograph of Marshal Budenny's moustache—with, of course, the Marshal behind it—has created a profound impression, and there is much speculation among the general public as to the probable effect of this "hirsute appendage" upon the Finns. It is reported that Comrade Stalin, feeling a terrible draught blowing into the Kremlin from the north-west corner, has called upon Marshal Budenny to do something about it, and that the famous cavalry leader, complete with moustache, is now on his way to the front to take charge of the reorganised Soviet army. General Stern, the former G.O.C. in that area, is said not to have lived up to his name, but our own theory is that his moustache was inadequate. Stalin, himself, has a moustache that, reading from left to right, or *vice versa*, appears to be at least ten inches long, though it is a different model from that of Budenny, and probably Josef is biassed in favour of army leaders with luxuriant nose-warmers. As to the effect of the new Soviet G.O.C.'s facial ornament upon the Finnish soldiers, we fear that they will regard it with ribald mirth if ever it comes near enough to them to be visible with the naked eye. Photographs of the moustache dropped by aeroplanes behind the Finnish lines might scare a few weak-minded people and children, but apparently there are no weak-minded people in Finland, and virtually all the children have been evacuated, so that the success of this type of "frightfulness" is very problematical. Meanwhile, we confess to feeling a trifle sorry for the Marshal when we think of all the trouble he is going to have, continually breaking off the icicles that will be scratching his cheeks in the Arctic temperature and thawing out the ornament every night before he can rest comfortably in his little camp bed. A thick, bushy moustache of the Budenny type requires the support of a luxuriant beard, but since the revolution the Russians seem to have abandoned the beards which once made them world-famous and enabled them to be easily identified when they passed secretly across England during the last war. The "Charley Chaplin" moustache, which became popular in these latitudes at about the same time, virtually has disappeared, though the Fuehrer wears a variant of this style. It has been supplanted in these islands by a thin line of hair reminiscent of plucked eyebrows, but there are other fashions which seem designed simply to give a hint of what the owner could do if he really tried. The dominant idea appears to be to stave off the return of the moustache cup and the pomade tube as long as possible. Some day, in all probability, we shall witness a return to the full beard and moustache, and thousands of men will take the portraits of Drake as a model. Certainly, there is much to be said in favour of both the full beard and the completely hairless countenance, but the freak moustache is a reprehensible affair, and the Muscovite fashion now being employed against the Finns is altogether outside the Pale.

FROM "THE TIMES"

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.)

THE FIGHTING FINNS

In a leading article to-day *The Times* remarks:—The magnificent fighting qualities of the Finnish soldiers during the last fortnight have won them a victory which may well take its place among the epics of the nation. As a result of it, the pressure on Finland's land communications with the Scandinavian peninsula has been relieved, at any rate for the present, and the Finns are pressing their advantage with such determination that it is rather the communications of the Russian Army of the north with Leningrad which may be threatened. Moreover, another heavy fall of snow has come to the help of the more mobile of the opposing forces. The unfamiliarity of Russians with skis has come as a surprise, and next to their immense superiority of *moral* the greatest single advantage of the Finnish troops has been their ability to fight on skis. They have, in the most literal sense of the term, been able to make rings round a soldiery indifferently clad, and compelled to stumble and flounder their way through deep snow, in felt boots.

It may, perhaps, be some time before the Russian Higher Command—which is reported to have been purged—can again mount an offensive along the front between Lake Ladoga and the Arctic; and in the south, between that lake and the Gulf of Finland, a particularly severe blizzard seems to have completely held up the latest Russian attack. Stalin is the last man to take loss of life into consideration in the ordering of his plans, and he is very likely to hurl his men again and again against the little country which so gallantly defies its predatory neighbour.

Russian troops notoriously depend more than most on good leadership, and Stalin has destroyed, for political reasons, a large proportion of his best professional officers. Fatalistic by nature, Russian soldiers have been roused in the past by a fanatical belief in God and country. Now, as has been pointed out by a shrewd Italian commentator, Stalin has liquidated these ideals, and slogans have proved to be but a feeble substitute for faith and love of country. The troops were confidently assured that the Finns would rise to welcome them as liberators from the capitalistic oppression of Field-Marshal Mannerheim, but the ignoble Kuusinen has as completely failed them as he misled his Communist masters when he thought he could engineer a rising of the down-trodden proletariat in England 15 years ago.

ARCHBISHOP IMPROVING

It was announced last night that the improvement in the condition of His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Byrne, Archbishop of Dublin, who is ill, has been well maintained.

THE SUN.

	To-day.	To-morrow.
Rises	8.41	8.41
Sets	4.20	4.21
Lighting-up Time	4.50	4.51

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN.

	To-day.	To-morrow.
Morning	6.51	7.55
Evening	7.23	8.25

HIGH WATER AT OTHER PORTS.

	Morning.	Evening.
Drogheda	6.39	7.11
Dundalk	6.36	7. 8
Galway	0.11	12.48
Limerick	1.41	2.18
Sligo	1. 8	1.47

Dixon and Hempenstall, Barometers and Thermometers.—111 Lower Grafton street. —(Advt.)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Marchioness of Hamilton has begun a tour of the war hospitals' supply depôts in County Tyrone.

The Earl of Antrim has left Glenarm Castle, Co. Antrim, for England.

Countess Temple of Stowe has returned to Newton Park from Bath.

Viscountess Rhondda was a guest at the luncheon given at the Carlton Hotel, London, on Monday last by Mr. Harold MacMillan, M.P., in honour of Miss Vera Brittain, who is leaving London this week for America.

Lord Moyne entertained a house party for the New Year at his Sussex residence, Bailiffscourt.

Sir Anthony Weldon is godfather to the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brotherton, of York, who was christened on Sunday last at St. John's, Whitwell-on-the-Hill.

Lady Carson has been appointed a magistrate for the County of Kent. She is in residence at Cleve Court, near Ramsgate.

Lady Charles Cavendish gave a children's party last week at Lismore Castle. Miss Dorothy Godfrey and Miss Clodagh Anson were among those present.

Mr. Rory More O'Ferrall had a pheasant shoot over his lands at Balyna, Moyvalley, yesterday

The Hon. Margaret Wyndham has succeeded the Lady Constance Milnes Gaskell as Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Mary.

Doctor Colman Saunders has returned to 17 Fitzwilliam square.

Dr. Colm A. McDonnell has returned to 2 Upper Ely place.

Mr. J. K. Donnelly has returned to 36 Fitzwilliam square.

A special collection of Ladies' Fur-trimmed Coats—no two of which are alike—is being offered at 98s. 6d. each at Switzer's Sale. They were formerly 6½ to 9 guineas. All Model Coats and Copies have also been very substantially reduced.

Dainty fresh Evening Gowns in floral taffetas for 4½ gns. at Slyne's Sale, 71 Grafton street.

PASSENGERS BY ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Among the departures were:—H. D. Reed, R. P. Mumford, Mr and Mrs. G. T. Holden, Mrs. and Miss Gill's Bolton, L. N. Gresham, T. H. M. Chillingworth, Miss Laacefield.

PASSENGERS BY B. AND I. LINE, VIA LIVERPOOL.
Among the arrivals were:—Mr. Henderson, Mr. Melling, Mr. Parker, Mr. J. Woodrow, Mr. J. C. Vichoff, Mr. H. J. White, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Miller, Mr. Atkins, Dr. McCarren, Mr. W. N. James, Miss Khan, Mr. H. Hartigan, Mr. McGuire, Mr. Brooks, Mr. J. A. Smith, Mr. Bromeley, Mr. Lander, Major R. P. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Bamford, Mr. Fawcett, Mrs. Small, Miss B. Brady, Mr. Threlfall, Mr. Barff, Mr. J. Greiw, Mr. Grubb, Mr. and Mrs. Wine, Mr. and Mrs. Oake, Miss Bosford, Miss Brady, Mr. Menzies, Miss Timmins, Miss Harkin, Mr. Allsop, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. J. H. Walker, Mr. Doyle, Mr. Segal, Mr. Swann.

PASSENGERS BY IRISH AIR LINES.
Among the arrivals were:—Mr. T. J. Knight, Mr. Frank Cookson, Mrs. E. Fishman, Mrs. E. Hammel, Mr. Thomas Gough, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. J. Lowe, Mrs. S. Kirk.
Among the departures were:—Mr. Pike, Mrs. Pike, Mrs. Ramsden, Mrs. Stephen, Mrs. S. Mansfield, Miss A. J. Boyle, Mr. W. A. Freedman, Mr. H. Coffey.

Sale of Odd Sizes in Shoes at very reduced prices.—Stephens and Bourke, Ltd., 26 Stephen's Green and branches.

Irish Cottage Industries, Ltd., 18 Dawson street—Annual Sale of Tweeds To-day. Customers are reminded to call early and secure genuine bargains while they last.

To Ladies.—Ladies' Department for Medical Appliances, Artificial Silk Elastic Stockings, or Lastex and Lastestar Stockings, stretching both ways.—Fannin and Co., Ltd., 41 Grafton street.

Sharpley's, Specialists, Baby Linen, Nursery, Accouchement Sets, Price List.—2 Nassau St., Dublin.

25 YEARS AGO

From the "Irish Times," January 4th, 1915.

No Man's Land under Water.
A French report stated that heavy rains had swollen many of the rivers in Northern France and Belgium, flooding wide areas, and that offensive operations generally in these regions had had to be suspended. While troop movements were impossible in many places, there was, however, heavy artillery action by both sides. The German official communiqué stated that it had been a day of heavy gunnery duels along the whole Western front.

Kaiser's New Year Resolution.
The Kaiser, interviewed by international journalists as he came from church on New Year's Day, told them: "I hope you will have very good news to report during the new year. We will not rest until we have gained a final victory."

The Formidable.
A boat, containing 48 survivors of the battleship, Formidable, which was sunk in the English Channel two days before, was washed ashore at Lyme Regis, in Dorsetshire. Six of the men were dead in the boat, and three died afterwards of exposure. During the 22 hours that they were in the boat fourteen others also had died.

TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

Dublin District Court—10.30 a.m.
Irish Dairy Shorthorn Breeders' Congress—Limerick, 10.30 a.m.
Government Housing Commission—11 a.m.
Dublin Port and Docks Board—1 p.m.
Dail and Senate—3 p.m.
Irish Civil Service Building Society—4 p.m.
N.S.P.C.C. Children's Fancy Dress Party—Gresham Hotel, 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Dean's Grange Burial Board—7 p.m.
Royal Dublin Society—Lecture, "Ireland, Past and Present, in the Camera," 4 p.m. and 8.15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.
Gaiety Theatre—"Jimmy and the Leprechaun."
Olympia Theatre—"Cinderella."
Abbey Theatre—"Look at the Heffernans."
Gate Theatre—"The Merry Wives of Windsor."
Metropole Cinema—"Stanley and Livingstone."
Grafton Cinema—"Bachelor Mother."
Grand Central Cinema—"The Spellbinder" and "Racketeers of the Range."
Corinthian Cinema—"Nancy Drew, Reporter" and "The Night Riders."
Theatre De Luxe—"Captain Fury."
Queen's Theatre—"Robinson Crusoe" and "Come On, Rangers."
Circus—National Stadium, 6.30 and 9.
Theatre Royal—"Alice in Wonderland."
Regal Rooms Cinema—"A Window in London."
The Green Cinema—"Good-Bye, Mr. Chips."
Pavilion Cinema, Dun Laoghaire — "39 Steps" and "The Girl from Mexico."
Savoy Cinema—"Wuthering Heights."
Capitol Cinema—"Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever."
Astor Cinema—"The Singer of Seville."
Carlton Cinema—"Susannah of the Mounties" and "Pandamonium."
Adelphi Cinema—"Maisie" and "Naughty, but Nice."

LOSS TO CHARITABLE WORK IN CORK

The death is announced of Miss Rose Lynch, Mount Verdon, St. Luke's, Cork, one of the city's best-known and loved personalities. Miss Lynch was the second daughter of the late Mr. George Lynch. She was the author of several books. An untiring charitable worker, she was leader of several girls' pilgrimages to Lourdes, originator of the idea of juvenile pilgrimages to the famous French shrine, and Commissioner of the Catholic Girl Guides in Cork. Her devotion to Lourdes was an outstanding characteristic of her life. Times without number she made the pilgrimage to the shrine, and she had written two books on Lourdes. She was President of the Children of Mary Sodality at St. Patrick's Church, Cork, for many years, and in St. Patrick's Parish she was an active charitable worker. She it was who founded the St. Patrick's Lunch Room, where thousands of free meals have been supplied. Her gift for organisation made an immediate success of the Catholic Girl Guides' movement in Cork, of which she was Commissioner, and in 1933 she took her guides on a pilgrimage to Rome. One of her brothers was the late Mr. George Lynch, a well-known war correspondent. She is survived by her brother, Dr. Lynch, of Douglas, and her sister, Miss Alice Lynch.

LONDON LETTER

ALLEGED THREAT BY SOVIET RUSSIA

59 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

THERE appears to be no confirmation of the rumour that the Soviet Government have threatened to suspend diplomatic relations with Britain if the announced White Paper on the Anglo-French-Russian negotiations of last summer should be issued. Such a step would be futile. The British Government intends to go ahead with the publication, and the paper may be ready some time before the end of the month. The British Government is understood to hold the view that the documents, while not spectacular, will provide proof beyond question that the British and French Governments acted throughout the negotiations in good faith. The return of Sir William Seeds, British Ambassador in Moscow, to London, is said to have nothing to do with the publication. It is noteworthy, however, that the French and Italian Ambassadors are leaving Moscow at the same time as Sir William Seeds, and all ostensibly are going on holiday leave. This fact is responsible for the current rumours that something of importance is in the air.

Evacuation of Civil Servants

Some 540 members of the staff of the Pensions Department at Acton left Euston to-day for Blackpool, and another 540 will be leaving every day until Sunday. All these civil servants are to remain at Blackpool for the duration of the war. The majority of the workers were young women, and in many cases their parents were present at the station to see them off. Every member of the party was supposed to take luggage only for the night, but a goodly number had provided themselves with suitcases or rucksacks. The arrangements at Blackpool give the civil servants a choice of living in a big hotel, a boarding house or a room in a private house. Girls of the junior grade will have to pay 16s. a week out of their salaries for billeting expenses, while those with higher salaries will have to pay 21s. There was no secrecy about the destination of the evacuees. Their train was labelled, and loud-speakers broadcast the announcement that the destination of the special train leaving platform 15 was Blackpool.

Censorship of News

The many criticisms of the Government's policy in regard to the censorship of war news is having such effect that there may be changes before long. Up to now the policy has been to let the Service departments have the deciding word as to the release of news for publication, with the result that news often has been held up until it has been published abroad. The Press at home and overseas has had to endure the system for the past four months. Now, however, the situation is to be reviewed, and there may be some striking developments. The Air Ministry intends to publish its own news, and in future official bulletins are likely to be issued without delay when anything important has been done. The Admiralty also loses little time in issuing news when it can do so without risk.

Prince Axel's Visit

Prince Axel of Denmark, King Christian's cousin, has arrived in London to conclude the negotiations for a trade agreement with Britain. The Danes are pressing for better prices for butter and bacon. Unless they get them, their agricultural activities will be severely restricted, as the war has driven up the cost of imported cattle foods and fertilisers. The Germans do not mind the Danes sending food to England so long as Denmark is allowed to import these cattle foods and fertilisers, since Germany, too, draws largely upon Danish food supplies.

The Coming War Loan

In the City of London it is expected that representative members of the London Stock Exchange may be summoned shortly to meet the Chancellor of the Exchequer to discuss proposals for the great War Loan. The idea is that before an issue of capital is made the Government would like to see an improvement in the Gilt-edged market, and efforts probably will be made to secure such an advance. In the 1931 Conversion Stock jobbers were asked to stimulate demand for loans by marking up prices, with the result that in one day Conversion 3½ per Cent. gained seven points, and, instead of causing heavy selling, it stimulated buying. Another suggestion likely to be put forward is that banks shall be asked to cease paying interest on deposits and to lower the bill rate of 1½ *per cent.*

New York Rise in Sterling

The rise in sterling in New York to 3.95⅜ dollars has had a good effect in financial circles in the City of London, as at one time since the war began it was only 3.74 dollars. One of the reasons for the advance is that from Monday next regulations will make it more difficult for foreigners to transfer sterling abroad. Future transactions not only will have to secure the approval of the banks, but will have to be sanctioned by the Treasury. It is possible that this will have the result of killing what is known as the "black market," which will be all to the good. The existence of a two-fold rate for sterling has caused distrust of the pound, and created the mistaken impression that New York is the real market. The market in New York has been small and at times most uncertain, while at the Bank of England the official rate has remained at 4.03 dollars. Sterling has been in better demand of late; for British exports rose in November last, and are believed to have been maintained. A better demand has suggested a possible rise in the present official rate; but, while a higher pound would make British imports cheaper, it would also make exports more costly. In the circumstances the Treasury probably would be wiser to keep to the present rate.

Meat Prices

Registration for meat in this country must be completed by Monday next, and rationing will start within the next few weeks, no date having been definitely fixed. In connection with the rationing, there will be a schedule of official prices for meat of all descriptions, and for this purpose Mr. W. S. Morrison (Minister of Food) is consulting the meat distributors. Retail prices are likely to be higher than they were during the Christmas trade, but it is usual for prices in February to be rather higher than in December, and present appearance indicates that the increase will not exceed a penny per pound.

National Butter

National butter is to come into existence on February 1, when a customer will pay a fixed charge, at the rate of 1s. 7d. per lb., and will have to take what is given him. The butter may come from New Zealand, Argentine, Holland, Denmark, or Ireland, or it may even be the best English dairy butter, but all of it will be put up in a national mark wrapping, and it will depend upon the luck of the customer which butter he gets. One very satisfactory feature about the arrangement is that the butter will be pure and unadulterated, there being no question of blending it with margarine or other fats.

MR. COSGR

DAIL ASKE TO INTE

Sequel to R D

MR. GERALD BOLAND.

GERMAN AIRMEN DESCRIBE AIR BATTLE

PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.

BERLIN, Wednesday.

A LIEUTENANT of the Schuhmacher squadron has given a description of yesterday's air battle over the Heligoland Bight, in which the Germans claim to have brought down three British bombers.

In an interview with the German Official News Agency he says:—

"On Tuesday afternoon I flew in barrage formation with four destroyers of the Mello type past Heligoland. I received by radio the command to go west-north-west. For a long time we flew in those areas some 50 miles west of Heligoland without finding anything, until I suddenly saw in the far distance three dark spots. At a distance of three-quarters of a mile I recognised them as British Vickers-Wellington bombers by the high pointed tail unit.

"The British flew on eastwards. Their goal was apparently Heligoland. I immediately attacked and was answered with heavy defensive fire.

"Sergeant F. Hatte finished off the middle British 'plane in a short time. The two others fled south.

"Again I attacked at short range and one crashed. He dropped from eight to ten bombs, which exploded in the water. I saw how he struck the water vertically and sank, and with only one motor left I flew home."

Sergeant F. Hatte also described his part in the engagement.

"When I saw the English," he said, "I got behind them and attacked. I picked out the middle one. In a short time it exploded and fell from a height of about 10,000 feet into the water. With one motor left I brought my machine safely over the North Sea to the airport."

"Private G.," who won the Iron Cross in Poland with fifteen flights against the enemy, took part in shooting down the third machine in this fight, the German News Agency adds.

The Air Ministry announced on Tuesday that a formation of three R.A.F. fighters encountered 12 Messerschmitt long range fighters well out at sea and, although heavily outnumbered, gave battle to the enemy. One of the three bombers returned safely, it was stated. A second was shot down and the third is missing.

KIDNAPPED BRITONS

STILL IN GERMAN PRISONS

PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL TELEGRAM

AMSTERDAM, Wednesday.

It is understood that Major Stevens and Captain Best, the two British subjects who were kidnapped near Venlo, in Dutch territory, on November 9, are still in prison, says the Berlin Correspondent of the *Telegraaf*.

Further information, and details concerning their alleged connection with the Munich bomb plot, will be issued by the German authorities in due course, the correspondent adds.

Nothing is known in official quarters in Berlin regarding any American *démarche* regarding the two men.

It is certain, the correspondent declares, that the two Englishmen in custody had nothing to do with the attempts on Herr Hitler's life.

Nothing has yet been fixed about the trial of Georg Elser, the German who was arrested in connection with the plot.

In well-informed quarters in London it is learned that the United States Embassy in Berlin was asked to keep an eye on Major Stevens and Captain Best in pursuance of the general arrangement, whereby the United States Government looks after British interests in German territory. No report has been received from the American Embassy on the subject, nor has any further action been taken by the British Government.

KILKENNY FARMER KILLED

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

THOMASTOWN, Wednesday.

Edward Cahill (70), farmer, Smithstown, Thomastown, was killed this evening when about a ton of hay fell on him in his haggard. He was cutting a bench of hay when the remaining portion of the rick toppled over, pinning him underneath. When extricated, he died almost immediately.

MR. COSGRAVE CHALLENGES GOVERNMENT TO RESIGN

DAIL ASKED FOR POWER TO INTERN IRISHMEN

Sequel to Recent High Court Decision

MAGAZINE FORT AND AFTER

Bill Passes Through All Stages

BY OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

IT was in a tense atmosphere, and in the presence of a notable gathering which filled all the galleries of the House, that Dail Eireann assembled yesterday to discuss twe bills which the Government urgently need to meet the developments of recent weeks.

Clearly the members of the public who came to Leinster House expected to hear strong speeches and, perhaps, revelations. They were not disappointed.

Notable among those in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery, when Mr. Gerald Boland (Minister for Justice) rose to move the two new bills, were Sir John Maffey, the British representative in Ireland, with Mr. M. Antrobus, his Secretary, and Mr. MacVeagh, of the American Legation.

Mr. Boland moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Emergency Powers Act, which proposed the elimination of just six words. Many of the speakers made play of the fact that the change was so slight, but, in fact, they were very vital, since they meant the difference between power to arrest and detain Irish-born citizens "other than natural-born Irish citizens." Recent High Court proceedings had shown that no power existed to detain, without trial, Irish-born citizens, and it was this power the Government now sought.

In the debate which followed all the leading members took part. Caustic speeches were made by Mr. Cosgrave and Mr. Dillon, and Mr. de Valera replied.

The House was still sitting when this edition went to press.

The bill passed through all stages, and the House adjourned at 2 o'clock this morning.

MR. GERALD BOLAND.

MR. W. T. COSGRAVE, T.D.

CAUSTIC MR. COSGRAVE

Naturally the raid on the Magazine in the Phœnix Park came in for reference, and Mr. Boland, in giving details was not able to add much to what was already known. When, however, deputies wanted to know where the responsibility lay he declined to say who had failed in their duty, as that was at the moment the subject of an official investigation; but, generally speaking, he said the Government accepted the responsibility.

Mr. de Valera intervened to say that the Government had no intention of shirking their responsibilities, but said, if that matter was to be gone into, they would require more information than they had got at the moment.

When pressed by Mr. Cosgrave for a date for such discussion, he replied that while he could not do so now he would be prepared to give the Opposition all the rope they wanted. Mr. Cosgrave promptly retorted: "We will give you the rope."

AMERICAN DOLLARS

Questioned as to the numbers of the organisation who were engaged in the Magazine affair, Mr. Boland said that estimates were no use, but he added naively that as one who had some experience in such matters there must have been from 100 to 150. He was, however, more perturbed at the amount of money which these people appeared to have; and he referred to the capture of thousands of American dollars. He also disclosed the capture of a vast amount of correspondence which had been taken, most of which had reference to requisitions for ammunition, material for bomb-making and explosives, and caused laughter by referring to a rat-trap contrivance which was used to explode bombs on being touched. In the circumstances, he said, the Government were convinced that the powers of internment which were asked for in the bill were urgently needed.

MERE SUSPICION

Mr. Cosgrave, in one of his most caustic speeches, told the House that internment as a remedy for the situation did not appeal to him. It was not reasonable that on mere suspicion a citizen should be deprived of his liberty. He related the whole circumstances to the incompetence of the Government, and added that if they had any sense of patriotism or responsibility they would resign and go out of public life. They had been handed over by the last Government a disciplined army and police force and an economic Civil Service, but they appeared to have sabotaged the lot. They were unable to hold what they had got. They were trying to straddle two horses at the same time, and the young people of the country were being deluded. In proposing his alternative to the second reading—that the Government should first amend the Constitution—he remarked that there was not a Government in the world which would survive the loss of a million and a half rounds of ammunition.

THE LEGAL ASPECT

Dealing with the matter from the legal aspect, Mr. Costello gave it as his opinion that the bill under consideration when put to the test would also be found to be contrary to the spirit, if not of the letter, of the Constitution; that it was a weapon which, like Part VI. of the Offences Against the State Act, would break in their hands and bring into derision the institutions and Government of the State. He demanded that the Minister should make a case for the bill, which had not been done.

MR. DE VALERA

Mr. de Valera, who followed, claimed that so far no decision had been made by the Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of the Emergency Powers Act or of Part VI. of the Offences Against the State Act, and until that was done the Government held that both were quite constitutional.

Changes in the Constitution itself should not be lightly made. The motion of the Opposition would be tantamount to an admission that the present bill was unconstitutional, and that was something he was not prepared to admit.

"If," he said, "the legislature and the judiciary are going to be at loggerheads, in that way then we shall have to change it." The suggestion that was put before the House was that the judges were going to take a perverse view, what he would call a perverse decision. Opposition deputies strongly denied that their proposal meant any such thing.

Further, Mr. de Valera dealt with the situation in the country. Everyone knew that a certain group of people had issued proclamations and declared war in the name of the people; they were prepared to use arms without any question of getting power from the people, and to use them against the organised forces of the State. They were prepared to embroil this country with neighbouring States. The Government was determined that there should be in this community one Army, as there was one Legislature.

Professor O'Sullivan adverted to the Taoiseach's reference to a "perverse decision" by the Courts, and added that if they were perverse they would have to go. The Taoiseach warmly denied the use of the phrase in that connection.

CALL IN ALL ARMS

Mr. Dillon, in an impassioned speech, urged Mr. de Valera to do as Mr. Cosgrave did under somewhat similar circumstances—namely, to fix a date on which all the arms in the country should be brought under the control of the legitimate Government or, alternatively, that he would go out and get them. If he did that he would have ninety per cent. of the people behind him.

The debate generally was confined to Front Bench speakers on both sides of the House. One notable exception was Dr. Brennan, a Fianna Fail deputy from Sligo, who caused some surprise by expressing opposition to both bills. He took the view that England was responsible for the position in Ireland to-day. He had no doubt that the bills would ultimately be passed, and he suggested that the Government should postpone their operation for six, or at least three, months in the hope that civil unrest might be avoided.

Members of the Fine Gael Party were apparently free from any party compulsion, and in consequence there was a certain diversity of views expressed. At no time, however, was there any doubt as to the ultimate result.

FROM MAGAZINE FORT

	Rounds.
Stolen	1,084,400
Recovered	850,900

—Statement by Mr. Boland, Minister for Justice.

GERMAN AIRMEN DESCRIBE AIR BATTLE

PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.

BERLIN, Wednesday.

A LIEUTENANT of the Schuhmacher squadron has given a description of yesterday's air battle over the Heligoland Bight, in which the Germans claim to have brought down three British bombers.

In an interview with the German Official News Agency he says:—

"On Tuesday afternoon I flew in barrage formation with four destroyers of the Mello type past Heligoland. I received by radio the command to go west-north-west. For a long time we flew in those areas some 50 miles west of Heligoland without finding anything, until I suddenly saw in the far distance three dark spots. At a distance of three-quarters of a mile I recognised them as British Vickers-Wellington bombers by the high pointed tail unit.

"The British flew on eastwards. Their goal was apparently Heligoland. I immediately attacked and was answered with heavy defensive fire.

"Sergeant F. Hatte finished off the middle British 'plane in a short time. The two others fled south.

"Again I attacked at short range and one crashed. He dropped from eight to ten bombs, which exploded in the water. I saw how he struck the water vertically and sank, and with only one motor left I flew home."

Sergeant F. Hatte also described his part in the engagement.

"When I saw the English," he said, "I got behind them and attacked. I picked out the middle one. In a short time it exploded and fell from a height of about 10,000 feet into the water. With one motor left I brought my machine safely over the North Sea to the airport."

"Private G.," who won the Iron Cross in Poland with fifteen flights against the enemy, took part in shooting down the third machine in this fight, the German News Agency adds.

The Air Ministry announced on Tuesday that a formation of three R.A.F. fighters encountered 12 Messerschmitt long range fighters well out at sea and, although heavily outnumbered, gave battle to the enemy. One of the three bombers returned safely, it was stated. A second was shot down and the third is missing.

KIDNAPPED BRITONS

STILL IN GERMAN PRISONS

PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL TELEGRAM

AMSTERDAM, Wednesday.

It is understood that Major Stevens and Captain Best, the two British subjects who were kidnapped near Venlo, in Dutch territory, on November 9, are still in prison, says the Berlin Correspondent of the *Telegraaf*.

Further information, and details concerning their alleged connection with the Munich bomb plot, will be issued by the German authorities in due course, the correspondent adds.

Nothing is known in official quarters in Berlin regarding any American *démarche* regarding the two men.

It is certain, the correspondent declares, that the two Englishmen in custody had nothing to do with the attempts on Herr Hitler's life.

Nothing has yet been fixed about the trial of Georg Elser, the German who was arrested in connection with the plot.

In well-informed quarters in London it is learned that the United States Embassy in Berlin was asked to keep an eye on Major Stevens and Captain Best in pursuance of the general arrangement, whereby the United States Government looks after British interests in German territory. No report has been received from the American Embassy on the subject, nor has any further action been taken by the British Government.

KILKENNY FARMER KILLED

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

THOMASTOWN, Wednesday.

Edward Cahill (70), farmer, Smithstown, Thomastown, was killed this evening when about a ton of hay fell on him in his haggard. He was cutting a bench of hay when the remaining portion of the rick toppled over, pinning him underneath. When extricated, he died almost immediately.

FRENCH SEIZE MORE CARGOES

PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.

Ten ships were stopped and 27,000 tons of merchandise seized by the French contraband control during the week ended December 31st, it was announced to-night.

Since the start of the war the French have stopped 227 ships and seized 429,000 tons of merchandise.

MORE AERIAL ACTIVITY

German 'Planes Driven Off

FRENCH DESTROY TWO MACHINES

THERE has been a general livening up of operations on the Western front. With a return of finer weather aerial activity has increased on both sides, and numerous reconnaissance flights have been carried out over and behind the German lines.

On land patrols have been on the move at most points along the front.

PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.

PARIS, Wednesday.

French 'planes carried out numerous reconnaissance flights protected by fighters which made over 100 flights during the day. Only one air fight, however, is reported, and this finished almost as soon as it began, the Messerschmitt fighters making off at the first burst of machine-gun fire from the French escorting planes.

German 'planes were also active reconnoitring over the front, and a few long-distance reconnaissance flights were made over Eastern France.

TWO 'PLANES DOWN

The French *communiqué* states: "During the day our patrol and reconnaissance parties successfully fulfilled their missions at various points of the front. Towards mid-day two enemy 'planes were brought down by our fighters."

LABOUR LEADER'S VISIT

FROM THE PRESS ASSOCIATION'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Wednesday.

Mr. Clement Attlee, leader of the Labour Opposition, stood up to a fire of questions from war correspondents whom he received in Lord Gort's chateau to-night. He defined the Labour Party's view of the purpose of the present war as follows:—"To prevent aggression and to build up a new world, a democratic world, based on social justice."

Mr. Attlee spent the day inspecting front line positions, and lunched on the road.

Asked for a message to the B.E.F., Mr. Attlee said: "I should like to wish them all success and to say that we at home are doing our best, that everything necessary is being done to watch over the position of the workers at home and their relations and friends. They may rely on the Labour Party to be vigilant in these matters."

SEQUEL TO RECENT FIRE

MORE POLICE AND FIREMEN FOR VATICAN

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

VATICAN CITY, Wednesday.

The Vatican authorities have decided to increase the strength of their fire brigade and plain clothes police as a result of the fire which partly destroyed the old church of San Lorenzo in the centre of Rome and the Palace of the Cancelleria on Christmas Eve.

The Palace enjoys extra territorial rights.

Because the fire in the Palace was seen to have started in two different places simultaneously incendiarism was immediately suspected, but so far no arrests have been made.

The Vatican is also overhauling its fire brigade organisation.

LARCENY OF LORRY CHARGE

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

DUNDALK, Wednesday.

At Dundalk District Court to-day, before Mr. O'Sullivan, Patrick Reynolds, of Follistown, County Meath, was charged, in custody, with having on the 23rd December last, at Clonmagaden, County Meath, stolen a Bedford lorry, the property of James Hilliard, and value for £200. He was also charged with having conspired, with other persons not in custody, to steal the lorry, and, further, that he refused to give an account of his movements.

A superintendent, who prosecuted, said that Reynolds, when charged, made no statement.

Reynolds was remanded in custody to Navan Court.

FATAL CORK AFFRAY

Death of Detective

MAN TAKEN TO POLICE HEADQUARTERS

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CORK, Wednesday.

DETECTIVE-OFFICER John Roche was shot through the chest to-night in a scuffle which occurred in Patrick street. He died in the South Infirmary this morning. An operation was performed on him immediately he arrived at the hospital.

Eye-witnesses of the event stated that they saw a scuffle between a young man and two others near the statue in Patrick street at about 9.30 p.m. The scuffle had just begun when a shot was heard, and one of the men fell to the ground. A large crowd collected around the men.

One eye-witness said that he saw two men approach a young man on the footpath. They spoke to him, and when they approached more closely to him the scuffle began, and almost immediately a shot was heard. One of the men fell, and the other drew a revolver and pointed it at the young man.

A crowd collected around them, and the wounded man was attended to. An ambulance was summoned and took the wounded man away.

It was later learned that the wounded man was Detective Officer John Roche.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION

It was later learned that Detective Roche and Detective Sergeant John Collins were on duty in Patrick street, when the former accosted a young man on the footpath. The detectives approached, and a shot was fired. Detective Roche collapsed, and the sergeant and another detective, D.O. Teehan, who came up at that moment, grappled with the man.

A crowd gathered from all parts of the street, and great confusion followed, during which an ambulance arrived to take Detective Officer Roche away. He was bleeding profusely from a wound in the side. On arrival at the South Infirmary blood transfusion was ordered and the Last Sacraments were administered. Volunteers from the Civic Guard gave blood for the transfusion, and at midnight the detective's condition was critical.

It was also learned that Thomas McCurtain, son of a former Lord Mayor of Cork, was arrested after the shooting; but, so far as can be ascertained, no charge has been preferred against him yet.

TWO MORE SWEDISH STEAMERS SUNK

TWENTY OF ONE CREW MISSING

The Swedish steamer Svarton (2,475 tons), of Stockholm, was torpedoed by a German submarine off the North coast of Scotland yesterday. The ship sank in a minute and a half. Twenty of the crew are missing. Eleven survivors, who took to a raft, were picked up by a lifeboat.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.

The Swedish cargo steamer Kirunan (5,484 tons) is believed to have been sunk in the Atlantic to-day, about 500 miles off the Azores. An S O S was picked up by the Mackay Wireless Station at 12.30 p.m. G.M.T. to-day, saying that she was sinking slowly, after having been fired on by a U-boat. Then there was silence.—Associated Press.

DEATH SENTENCE ON TWO IRISHMEN

REPRESENTATIONS BY MR. DE VALERA

Mr. de Valera has made representations to the British Government concerning the sentences of death passed on two Irishmen in connection with the Coventry explosion. This was disclosed in a letter from Mr. de Valera which was read at the meeting yesterday of Midleton (Co Cork) Urban Council, which, at a previous meeting, had adopted a resolution urging the Prime Minister to request the commutation of the sentences to penal servitude for life.

It was on December 14 that Peter Barnes (32) and James Richards (29), both described as labourers, were found guilty and sentenced to death on a charge of murdering a girl of 21, one of the five victims of an explosion in the centre of Coventry on August 25.

It was alleged that a bomb had been placed in the carrier of a tradesman's cycle left propped against the kerb. Both had pleaded not guilty.

Before being sentenced Barnes again declared his innocence. Richards said: "The part I took in these explosions since I came to England I have done in a just cause."

It was stated on December 20 that both men had appealed.

BELFAST'S DANGER FROM THE AIR

LORD MAYOR'S STATEMENT

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

BELFAST, Wednesday.

Speaking at a New Year luncheon following the meeting of the Belfast Corporation, the Lord Mayor (Sir Crawford M'Cullagh) referred to the possibility of an air raid on Northern Ireland.

The people of Germany, he said, know all about Belfast. We in Ulster are not part of the other portion of Ireland, so to speak. We are part of the Empire, and so far as the Empire is concerned we are facing the same difficulties and the same troubles, and when the time comes—and I hope in God it does not—when the devils of war are let loose, Belfast is in for the same dangers as the other parts of the Empire.

U.S. DETERMINED TO AVOID WAR

President Roosevelt's Message

A WARNING AGAINST MILITARY RULE

CONGRESS—united on the question of keeping America out of war, but widely divided over several domestic issues—reassembled yesterday. The session is expected to be a long one.

Members of both Houses heard President Roosevelt address the joint session on the position of the United States at home and abroad.

Ten microphones were fitted to the Speaker's desk on the rostrum of the House, from which the President's address was broadcast to the world. Translations of the speech were also broadcast in five foreign languages.

Congress Asked For £67,000,000

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday.

Reiterating America's determination to stay out of war, President Roosevelt, in his annual message to Congress to-day, added this did not mean the war was none of their business, for they must look ahead and envisage what would happen in a world under military rule "If the rest of the world were forbidden to read and hear facts and were deprived of the truth which makes men free. America could not live as a self-contained unit inside a high wall of isolation, while outside the rest of civilisation and the commerce and culture of mankind were shattered."

FLAME OF LIBERTY

"I hope we will have few American ostriches in our midst. It is not good for the ultimate health of ostriches to bury their heads in the sand. Only an ostrich would look at these wars through the eyes of cynicism or ridicule," he said. They knew they would never be wholly safe at home unless other Governments recognised the freedom Americans thought essential everywhere and which they thought should be the basis of every peoples' choice of Government. While prepared to co-operate in a world wanting peace, America must also be prepared to take care of herself if the world could not attain peace. He asked for Army and Navy increases—"based not upon panic, but upon commonsense"—and for sufficient additional taxes to meet emergency spending for national defence.

"We," said the President, "must as a united people keep ablaze in this Continent the flames of human liberty, reason, democracy and fair play as living things to be preserved for the better world that is to come. May the year 1940 be pointed to by our children as another period when democracy justified its existence as the best instrument of government yet devised by mankind."

The President said that "the social and economic forces which have been mismanaged abroad until they have resulted in revolution, dictatorship and war are the same as those which we here are struggling to adjust peacefully at home."

NO PART IN WAR

"I can understand the feelings of those who warn the nation that they will never again consent to the sending of American youth on the soil of Europe. But, as I remember, nobody has asked them to consent, for nobody expects such an undertaking. The overwhelming majority of my fellow-citizens do not abandon in the slightest their hope and expectation that the United States will not become involved in military participation in the war. But there is a vast difference between keeping from war and pretending this war is none of our business. We have not to go to war with other nations, but at least we can strive with other nations to encourage the kind of peace that will lighten the troubles of the world and by so doing help our own nation as well. We must look ahead to see the effect on our own future if all small nations throughout the world have their independence snatched from them or become the mere appendages to relatively vast and powerful military systems."

MILITARY RULE

"We must look ahead to see the kind of lives our children would have to lead if a large part of the rest of the world was compelled to worship the god imposed by a military ruler or were forbidden to worship God at all, if the rest of the world were forbidden to read and hear facts and were deprived of the truth which makes men free."

President Roosevelt urged that the present method of American trade agreements should be extended as an indispensable part of the foundation of any stable and durable peace.

"The old conditions of world trade made for no enduring peace. When the time comes the United States must use its influence to open up the trade channels of the world in order that no nation shall feel compelled in later days to seek by force of arms what it can well gain by peaceful conference. I emphasise the leadership which this nation can take when the time comes for a renewal of world peace. Such influence will be greatly weakened if this Government becomes a dog in the manger of trade selfishness."

PREPAREDNESS

In view of the continuing world uncertainty, he asked Congress for army and navy increases based, not upon panic, but common-sense, and asked Congress to levy sufficient additional taxes to meet the emergency powers for national defence.

He rejected "the European solution of using the unemployed to build up excessive armaments, which eventually result in dictatorships." He said that he favoured the American way—through an increase of the national income.

Pleading for national unity to cope with domestic problems, President Roosevelt castigated the apologists for foreign aggressors and also those selfish partisan groups at home who wrapped themselves in the false mantle of Americanism to promote their own economic and financial advantage.

SIXTY-SEVEN MILLIONS

President Roosevelt asked Congress to appropriate immediately about £67,000,000 to safeguard America's neutrality and strengthen national defence.

Congress was also asked by Mr. Eddison, U.S. Naval Secretary, to empower President Roosevelt, should a national emergency arise, to procure ships and materials and commandeer factories. These powers were given to President Wilson in 1917, four weeks before America entered the Great War.

It is emphasised that the powers proposed for President Roosevelt are a precautionary move, and it is not anticipated the United States will be involved in war.

RELEASED BY GERMANS

MR. GORDON VEREKER FLIES TO SCOTLAND

Mr. Gordon Vereker, a cousin of Lord Gort, and until recently Counsellor at the British Embassy in Moscow, who was detained by the Germans on his way home three weeks ago arrived by air from Stockholm at Perth airport yesterday. He appeared in good health. Later he caught the night train to London.

Mr. Vereker, who is Minister-designate to Bolivia, was captured by a German cruiser which stopped an Estonian ship, sailing from Tallinn to Stockholm, in which he was making the first part of his journey home. Freed on Christmas night, he made his way to Oslo and so to Stockholm, where he caught an air liner.

HOW MR. DE VALERA HELPED BELFAST

BENEFIT FROM ANGLO-EIRE AGREEMENT

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

BELFAST, Wednesday.

Justifying the increase of 4d. net per 1,000 cubic feet in the price of gas in Belfast, Alderman Hodgen, chairman of the Gas Committee, at the Belfast Corporation to-day, said that coal had been increased by 1s. 6d. per ton, and that in itself would cost £14,000 per year. In addition, almost all their employés had received increased wages as a result of national awards, which would add another £10,000 per year to their costs. All the London gas undertakings had already increased their charges by amounts between 1s. and 1s. 2d. per 1,000 cubic feet, and provincial cities in Great Britain had increased the charges from 6d. to 8d. per 1,000 cubic feet.

Councillor Collins (Nat.) said that the Belfast gas and electricity undertakings benefited as a result of the Eire coal-cattle pact with Great Britain. It was not generally known, he said, to the members of the Belfast Corporation that Mr. de Valera assisted those undertakings by securing a reduction in the price of coal.

Councillor Wilton—He is an old friend of Lord Craigavon. (Laughter.)

FORMER GOVERNMENT ACCUSED

POLISH PREMIER'S INDICTMENT

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Wednesday.

Severe strictures on the Polish Government in which Colonel Beck was Foreign Minister were made by the Polish Premier, General Sikorski, at a meeting of the Polish Cabinet at Angers to-day.

"One of the principal reasons for our defeat," he said, "was unquestionably the existing governmental *regime*, unanimously condemned by the nation.

"The guilty will be judged by history and by the nation."

General Sikorski accused ex-Ministers of "irreparable negligence" in military matters, as well as economically and politically, "at the exact moment when our hereditary enemy was premeditating an act of war against us which had been coldly and methodically prepared for a long time."

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LONDON LETTER

ALLEGED THREAT BY SOVIET RUSSIA

59 FLEET STREET, LONDON, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

THERE appears to be no confirmation of the rumour that the Soviet Government have threatened to suspend diplomatic relations with Britain if the announced White Paper on the Anglo-French-Russian negotiations of last summer should be issued. Such a step would be futile. The British Government intends to go ahead with the publication, and the paper may be ready some time before the end of the month. The British Government is understood to hold the view that the documents, while not spectacular, will provide proof beyond question that the British and French Governments acted throughout the negotiations in good faith. The return of Sir William Seeds, British Ambassador in Moscow, to London, is said to have nothing to do with the publication. It is noteworthy, however, that the French and Italian Ambassadors are leaving Moscow at the same time as Sir William Seeds, and all ostensibly are going on holiday leave. This fact is responsible for the current rumours that something of importance is in the air.

Evacuation of Civil Servants

Some 540 members of the staff of the Pensions Department at Acton left Euston to-day for Blackpool, and another 540 will be leaving every day until Sunday. All these civil servants are to remain at Blackpool for the duration of the war. The majority of the workers were young women, and in many cases their parents were present at the station to see them off. Every member of the party was supposed to take luggage only for the night, but a goodly number had provided themselves with suitcases or rucksacks. The arrangements at Blackpool give the civil servants a choice of living in a big hotel, a boarding house or a room in a private house. Girls of the junior grade will have to pay 16s. a week out of their salaries for billeting expenses, while those with higher salaries will have to pay 21s. There was no secrecy about the destination of the evacuees. Their train was labelled, and loud-speakers broadcast the announcement that the destination of the special train leaving platform 15 was Blackpool.

Censorship of News

The many criticisms of the Government's policy in regard to the censorship of war news is having such effect that there may be changes before long. Up to now the policy has been to let the Service departments have the deciding word as to the release of news for publication, with the result that news often has been held up until it has been published abroad. The Press at home and overseas has had to endure the system for the past four months. Now, however, the situation is to be reviewed, and there may be some striking developments. The Air Ministry intends to publish its own news, and in future official bulletins are likely to be issued without delay when anything important has been done. The Admiralty also loses little time in issuing news when it can do so without risk.

Prince Axel's Visit

Prince Axel of Denmark, King Christian's cousin, has arrived in London to conclude the negotiations for a trade agreement with Britain. The Danes are pressing for better prices for butter and bacon. Unless they get them, their agricultural activities will be severely restricted, as the war has driven up the cost of imported cattle foods and fertilisers. The Germans do not mind the Danes sending food to England so long as Denmark is allowed to import these cattle foods and fertilisers, since Germany, too, draws largely upon Danish food supplies.

The Coming War Loan

In the City of London it is expected that representative members of the London Stock Exchange may be summoned shortly to meet the Chancellor of the Exchequer to discuss proposals for the great War Loan. The idea is that before an issue of capital is made the Government would like to see an improvement in the Gilt-edged market, and efforts probably will be made to secure such an advance. In the 1931 Conversion Stock jobbers were asked to stimulate demand for loans by marking up prices, with the result that in one day Conversion 3½ *per Cent.* gained seven points, and, instead of causing heavy selling, it stimulated buying. Another suggestion likely to be put forward is that banks shall be asked to cease paying interest on deposits and to lower the bill rate of 1½ *per cent.*

New York Rise in Sterling

The rise in sterling in New York to 3.95⅝ dollars has had a good effect in financial circles in the City of London, as at one time since the war began it was only 3.74 dollars. One of the reasons for the advance is that from Monday next regulations will make it more difficult for foreigners to transfer sterling abroad. Future transactions not only will have to secure the approval of the banks, but will have to be sanctioned by the Treasury. It is possible that this will have the result of killing what is known as the "black market," which will be all to the good. The existence of a two-fold rate for sterling has caused distrust of the pound, and created the mistaken impression that New York is the real market. The market in New York has been small and at times most uncertain, while at the Bank of England the official rate has remained at 4.03 dollars. Sterling has been in better demand of late; for British exports rose in November last, and are believed to have been maintained. A better demand has suggested a possible rise in the present official rate; but, while a higher pound would make British imports cheaper, it would also make exports more costly. In the circumstances the Treasury probably would be wiser to keep to the present rate.

Meat Prices

Registration for meat in this country must be completed by Monday next, and rationing will start within the next few weeks, no date having been definitely fixed. In connection with the rationing, there will be a schedule of official prices for meat of all descriptions, and for this purpose Mr. W. S. Morrison (Minister of Food) is consulting the meat distributors. Retail prices are likely to be higher than they were during the Christmas trade, but it is usual for prices in February to be rather higher than in December, and present appearance indicates that the increase will not exceed a penny per pound.

National Butter

National butter is to come into existence on February 1, when a customer will pay a fixed charge, at the rate of 1s. 7d. per lb., and will have to take what is given him. The butter may come from New Zealand, Argentine, Holland, Denmark, or Ireland, or it may even be the best English dairy butter, but all of it will be put up in a national mark wrapping, and it will depend upon the luck of the customer which butter he gets. One very satisfactory feature about the arrangement is that the butter will be pure and unadulterated, there being no question of blending it with margarine or other fats.

ALLIES AND SWEDEN AIDING FINLAND?

Russian Armies' Five Weeks of Failure

FURTHER SOVIET ATTACK ON ISTHMUS REPELLED

FINLAND continues the focal point in the international drama. The Soviet Armies' five weeks of failures seem to be gradually penetrating to the Russian public, who are being told that Britain, France and Sweden are aiding Finland.

Following recent German suggestions that Britain and France (but particularly Britain) are using Finland for their own ends in the war against Germany, French Right-wing newspapers yesterday revive their call for a severance of relations with Russia.

Call of French Press

The opportunity offered of the extension of the war against Nazidom to Finland should not be permitted to slip. If the Allies supported the Finns they could march on Leningrad and strike the Soviet edifice "a blow that would shake it to the Caucasus and Vladivostock."

Germany and Russia are one. What hits one hits the other—this is their theme.

Figaro's argument: "An extraordinarily weak point has been revealed in the system opposed to us" is followed by the statement in the influential Norwegian newspaper *Dagbladet* that Germany fears the Allies are seizing Finland as an opportunity to weaken Russia, "which is coming more and more to be regarded in Berlin as an ally of the Reich."

Another Russian attack on the Karelian Isthmus at the River Taipale was launched yesterday, and (states the Finnish *communique*) driven back with heavy losses.

Further north a Soviet company was destroyed. On most fronts snow and storms reduced activity almost to nil.

BOMBS ON FINLAND'S MAIN PORT

The Red Army's five weeks of failures seem to be gradually penetrating to the Russian public, who are being told that Britain, France and Sweden are aiding Finland.

In an attempt to prevent supplies getting through, Soviet 'planes yesterday bombed Finland's main port, Abo.

Finnish papers publish a report of a serious accident on the Leningrad-Murmansk Railway, in which many soldiers are believed killed.

It is stated in Riga that the Russians suspect the disaster was due to sabotage or Finnish ski-troops cutting the line.

ALLIES' AID PLEDGED

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BERNE, Wednesday.

The text of the British and French Notes to the League of Nations, saying, in effect, that they are giving and will give Finland as much help against Russia as their own war with Germany will permit were issued at Geneva to-night.

The Notes (one signed by the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, and the other by M. Daladier) gave no hint as to just what these words meant in 'planes, bombs, guns, ammunition or men. That information was classed by all concerned as a "military secret."

At the same time, Italian sources in Berne, which were far less reticent than the Allied sources, said that 2,000 Italian men and military technicians were "in or on their way to" Finland.

The British and French Notes were sent to Geneva in answer to the League Secretary-General's request to all members, asking what their intentions were regarding the Assembly's resolution urging aid to Finland. Lord Halifax's Note promised "all the assistance H.M. Government are in a position to give," and said that the Government was "already taking the necessary steps to this end."

M. Daladier's Note said the French Government "is carrying out its duty—to aid Finland—to the utmost possible extent."

The French Note added that France "is ready to co-operate with other Powers, whether members or non-members, which are prepared to act upon the recommendation of the League."

THE COMMUNIQUE

Last night's Finnish *communiqué* states:—

"Land—The usual Russian artillery activity occurred in the Karelian Isthmus.

"On the River Taipale Soviet gunfire became more violent in the course of the morning, and lasted until one p.m. as preparation for an attack.

"This was followed by a fierce infantry attack, which was repulsed with great loss to the Russians by Finnish artillery and infantry fire. In the course of the evening an attack also occurred north of Hatjalahtenjaervi.

"Great artillery and patrol activity was also reported. At Aittajoki Finnish troops destroyed a Russian company, which was supported by machine guns. Russian counter-attacks were repulsed.

"On the Suomussalmi front the Finnish troops destroyed near Rasti five Russian tanks and two armoured cars.

"In the Juntusranta sector Finnish troops reached the left bank of Lake Kokkojaervi.

"Elsewhere there was nothing of importance at the front, but along the coast of Lake Ladoga small encounters occurred.

"Elsewhere storms and snow reduced operations almost to nil.

"Air.—Nothing of importance to report as regards enemy air activity.

"It is confirmed that on January 2 three Russian 'planes were shot down."

"ALLIES DID NOT WANT SOVIET PACT"

Britain and France did not want a pact of mutual assistance with Russia, the Moscow radio said last night. All they wanted was to prepare a war in Eastern Europe and against Russia.

"Britain and France did all they could to protract the negotiations in Moscow, and to frustrate the peace policy," the announcer said.

"It was only a diplomatic play behind the stage."—(The Associated Press.)

GERMANY DENIES SUPPORTING FINLAND

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Wednesday.

The German official News Agency to-night stated:

"Rumours are being launched by Britain and France in the European Press to the effect that Germany is supporting Finland with munitions; that Russia has asked Germany for military help, and that Germany is giving this in the form of officers, technicians, and war materials.

"Authoritative German circles assert that these reports are groundless."

The report that Stalin had asked Germany to send 200,000 technicians to reorganise Russian transport services was given by the Berlin Correspondent of the Copenhagen *Politiken*.

GERMANY WARNS FRANCE

BERLIN, Wednesday.

Authoritative sources in Berlin warned France to-day that Germany would be forced to take "an active hand" in the Russo-Finnish conflict if France should send Alpine troops to Finland.

Reports had been published here from Brussels that France had offered to send 10,000 of her famous "blue devils" (the Chasseurs Alpins) to the aid of Finland.

The authoritative source asserted that the landing of French or British troops would mean that the Allies were establishing a foothold in Finland, "thus spreading the war."

"We have long maintained that the Allied object is to spread the war as far as possible," he added.

Germany, it is stated, also would consider it a breach of neutrality if Norway or Sweden gave British and French forces assistance by allowing them to send troops or munitions through their territories.—(Associated Press.)

FUNERALS

THE VERY REV. JAMES A. MORAN, S.M.

The funeral of the Very Rev. James A. Moran, S.M., took place yesterday from the Catholic University School Oratory, Leeson street, Dublin, to Glasnevin Cemetery, after Office and Requiem High Mass, at which the Most Rev. Francis J. Wall, D.D., Bishop of Thasos, presided.

The celebrant was the Rev. P. O'Brien, S.M., Mount St. Mary's, Milltown; the deacon, the Rev. C. Cushen, S.M., C.U.S.; and the sub-deacon, the Rev. J. Salmon, S.M., St. Mary's, Dundalk. The Rev. P. Byrne, S.M., C.U.S., was master of ceremonies. The cantors were the Rev. R. McNevin, Holy Cross College, Clonliffe, and the Rev. C. Collins, S.M., C.U.S.

The chief mourners were:—Mr. and Mrs. W. Ivers, Mr. D. Ivers, Miss E. Byrne, Miss M. Byrne, and Miss L. Ivers (cousins).

The clergy present included:—The Very Rev. S. P. Kieran, S.M. Provincial, St. Anne's, London; the Very Rev. P. S. McKeown, S.M., Mount St. Mary's, Milltown; the Very Rev. P. J. Byrne, S.M., Kew; the Very Rev. J. V. Leonard, S.M., Dundalk; the Very Rev. J. G. McEneany, S.M. (C.U.S.); the Very Rev. A. Cusack, S.M., Blackburn, and the Rev. John Burke, Dean of University College, Dublin.

The general attendance included:—Messrs. J. Coburn, T.D.; A. Byrne, jun., T.D.; Sean Brady, T.D.; Senator J. McGee, Dr. D. J. Coffey, President, U.C.D.; Professor J. F. Larchet, Mus.D., F.R.I.A.M.; Professor and Mrs. T. J. Nolan, G. P. S. Hogan, President, C.U.S. Union; Major and Mrs. Lindsay, L. J. Murray (Department of Education); J. F. Kent, solicitor; M. J. Bowers, solicitor; Dr. J. Daniel, Dr. J. H. Pollock, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan, T. A. Coleman, F.R.I.A.I.; S. M. Ashlin, F.R.I.A.I.; A. T. Mathews, P.C.; J. J. Walsh, L. J. Smyth, H. T. Coleman, B. J. and J. Gorevan, J. Dawson, W. G. Dawson, W. J. Gill, D. J. McGrath, J. T. Gerrard, J. F. Thornton, R. A. O'Brien, J. D. Croly, T. MacNello, E. C. Byrne, M. d'Alton, P. McCarthy, P. J. McCarthy, M. Mehigan, J. O'Reilly, W. Fanagan, P. J. Hogan, M. A. Hogan, J. J. Hogan, T. L. Hogan, T. D. Donovan, W. F. Howley, F. M. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Sheehan, Mr. and Mrs. Corcoran, William N. le Poer Trench, H. C. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. Daniel, C. J. Kelly, M. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cumming, Mrs. M. Dawson, Mrs. J. Leyden, Miss M. d'Alton, Miss E. d'Alton, the Misses Daniel, Miss Morrissey.

MR. R. McELROY

The funeral of Mr. Robert McElroy, 5 Cowper road, Rathmines, took place yesterday to Mount Jerome Cemetery.

The prayers at the graveside were recited by the Rev. R. Montgomery, Christ Church, Rathgar.

The chief mourners were:—A. McElroy (father); Mr. H. McElroy (uncle); Messrs. Cecil, Percy, Henry and John Hanna (cousins).

The attendance included—Dr. S. Patterson, Messrs. J. Baird, J. Sloan, J. Townley, F. O'Neill, T. Millington, J. Richardson, J. Young, C. Glick, E. Pim, T. Patterson, P. J. Whelan, J. McDonnell, Mrs. Chambers and Mrs. Robb.

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BALLINASLOE MENTAL HOSPITAL

LACK OF HARMONY AMONG OFFICIALS

EVIDENCE AT SWORN INQUIRY

DOCTORS "TRYING TO BITE ONE ANOTHER"

FROM OUR REPORTER.

BALLINASLOE, Wednesday.

DR. R. P. McDONNELL, Chief Medical Inspector to the Department of Local Government, held a sworn inquiry yesterday into the management of the Ballinasloe Mental Hospital.

Dr. R. P. McDonnell said that he hoped to be able to clear up some of the fog which had been hanging over the inquiry. Judging by letters the Department had received recently, there seemed to be some doubt as to the scope of the inquiry.

The first letter was received from the Joint Committee on 12th July, and asked for an inquiry to be held into the management of the institution since 1934. In reply, the Department asked them to be more specific. In reply, the Department received a resolution from the committee, which, he thought, was unique in vagueness. He had never read anything so puzzling. The inspector said that there appeared to be no charges against anybody. There had been hints and rumours, but nothing to inquire into. There appeared to be a number of petty squabbles among the officials, which should have been dealt with by the governing body of the institution.

Mr. M. L. Colahan appeared for the Committee; Mr. Cecil Lavery, K.C., and Mr. T. J. Connolly, instructed by Dr. A. D. Comyn, appeared for Dr. Lyons, R.M.S.; Mr. Brereton Barry, instructed by Mr. A. F. Comyn, appeared for Dr. English, Assistant Medical Officer; Mr. O. Gogarty, instructed by Mr. V. P. Shields, appeared for Dr. Delany; Mr. Bradford England appeared for the Matron, and Mr. B. M. Glynn (Messrs. P. Hogan and Co.), instructed by the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union, appeared for members of the staff and the Very Rev. E. Hughes, Adm., Ballinasloe; Mr. J. Fitzmaurice appeared for Dr. Pierce, Assistant Medical Officer.

LACK OF HARMONY

Mr. M. Killilea, T.D., said that he had been Chairman of the Joint Committee for four years, and was well satisfied that there was a lack of harmony between some of the officers.

Mr. Colahan—Between which of them?

Mr. Killilea—I think between Dr. Lyons *versus* the other doctors would be the best way of putting it.

At one time, he said, they had to set up a special committee to fix the hours of duty. The attitude of the doctors to each other that day, in ordinary everyday language, was that they were trying to bite one another. Dr. Delany on that occasion passed a remark to somebody: Did you ever see a field where a mad bull got in among a lot of cows, and the R.M.S. replied: Did you ever see a field where a lot of mad bulls got after an unfortunate cow; or words to that effect. He remembered a letter from Dr. English alleging that Dr. Lyons had stated that the doctors were doing the minimum amount of work, and that if you wanted a doctor you would have to send for him.

Inspector—That is a very serious charge. What action did the Committee take?

Mr. Lavery said that the Committee set up a sub-committee to settle the hours.

Mr. Killilea said that there were arguments between the Committee members themselves as to whether the doctors' statements were correct, and arguments between the doctors themselves.

Mr. Killilea said that it was very difficult for the Committee to find out anything. They could not come there day after day to find out how things were. That was why they had asked for a sworn inquiry, so that evidence could be taken.

DOCTORS' HOURS

In reply to Mr. Lavery, he said that Dr. Lyons had asked to have the doctors' hours settled. Dr. Lyons wanted a fixed schedule for all doctors, and that two doctors should always be on duty. There was no suggestion in the letter that the doctors were neglecting their work or that the patients had suffered.

In reply to Mr. Barry, witness said that before Dr. Lyons came he was not aware of any difficulties with the members of the medical staff. There was first the question of the head nurse who had been suspended by Dr. Lyons and afterwards reinstated. At the meeting there had also been a reference to Dr. English's leave as to whether three calendar or three lunar months, and Dr. Lyons said to Dr. English that he had to go to the office and produce all the correspondence to ram the lie down her throat.

In reply to Mr. England, witness said that he would not say any lack of harmony in the institution was due to the Matron.

Dr. English, in reply to the Inspector, said she regarded the allegation made by Dr. Lyons that she was doing the minimum of work as a reflection on her professional character. There were never any complaints about her carrying out her duty. Referring to Dr. Lyons's allegation about putting the lie down her throat, she said she had three months' holiday and had just returned to this country when Dr. Lyons sent for her before the three calendar months was up. She wrote to him saying there must have been a mistake in the office. She called to the Department about it, and was told that they knew nothing about it, but would find out. She came back with the intention of asking for a further week, but as there was another row in progress she let it slide.

NO CHARGE MADE

Inspector—He was not praising you, I admit, but if he says now that he made no charge against you would you be satisfied?

Dr. English—Well, making a disgruntled and belated withdrawal now, thirteen months afterwards, is not very satisfactory.

The Inspector read a letter from the Department, addressed to the Chairman and the Joint Committee, stating that the Minister was perfectly satisfied that Dr. English had discharged her duties efficiently and had always been solicitous of the welfare of the patients. He asked Dr. English if she would have been satisfied if she had known at the time.

Dr. English—Absolutely and completely, if I had known that the Department or some other person in authority had investigated and proved that the remarks of Dr. Lyons were unfounded.

RIGHT TO INTERVENE

Referring to the position of the Very Rev. E. Hughes, Adm., Ballinasloe, who had tried to settle the disputes between the doctors, the inspector said that he was satisfied that Father Hughes had been invited by Mr. Kelly, Inspector of Mental Hospitals to intervene. Dr. Lyons had been under the impression that Father Hughes had no authority to intervene, but it was now recognised that that was a mistake.

Mr. Brendan Glynn said that he would like to have a fuller explanation of Dr. Lyons's attitude to Father Hughes.

Mr. John Delaney, M.O., said that he had been a medical officer to the hospital since 1920, and, with the approval of the previous R.M.S., Dr. Mills, had inoculated the entire staff. After Dr. Lyons took up office witness inoculated some of the female staff, and there was no complaint. Some days after the inoculation Dr. Lyons spoke to him about it, and said that he was causing discord by doing so. He told Dr. Lyons that he objected to being spoken to in such a manner in the presence of the Matron, and that all he wanted was ordinary professional courtesy.

To Mr. Lavery—Witness said that his duties had not been confined solely to the male side of the house by Dr. Lyons. His work was carried out by arrangement with the doctor on duty, and he also carried out the innoculation. He did not consult the Matron or the R.M.S. before carrying out the innoculations.

DOCTOR'S ABSENCE

Referring to a complaint made by Dr. Lyons about his being absent at lunch with a friend, Dr. Delany said that he had been invited by Dr. Campbell, who was a college friend of his, to go to lunch. He told Dr. Lyons that he was going out, and that he would be at Hayden's Hotel and could be found on the telephone. He left about 2.15, and returned about 6.15 that evening. At the gate lodge Dr. Lyons told him to get off duty.

Mr. Lavery—You were four hours absent?

Witness—Yes, but I had not seen this man for fifteen years.

Mr. Lavery—But what about your duty in the hospital?

Witness—I could be got in five minutes. There was a telephone there.

Mr. Lavery—Do you suggest that you are on duty as long as you are at the end of a 'phone?

Witness—We do not work every second of the day.

Mr. Lavery—You had a rest that day from 2 o'clock until 6.15. Do you suggest that that is adequate attendance to duty if you can be had in four or five minutes by use of the telephone?

Witness—Yes; quite adequate. Dr Campbell wanted me to go out on a golf course, but I refused, because there was no telephone there.

THREATS DENIED

Witness denied that he was under the influence of drink or that he shouted at Dr. Lyons or threatened to smash him up, or attempted to assault him.

The Very Rev. E. Hughes, Adm., Ballinasloe, said that he saw Dr. Delaney after the incident and did not consider him to be under the influence of drink. He said that it was a matter for a doctor and Dr. Delaney drove to see a doctor.

Nurse M. O'Donoghue said that she did not consider that Dr. Delaney was under the influence of drink on the occasion.

Dr. O'Callaghan, M.O.H., Ahascragh, who saw Dr. Delaney at 7.30 on the night of the incident said that he was perfectly sober.

Attendant P. Byrne said that he saw Dr Delaney having a hold on Dr. Lyons's coat. He did not see Dr. Delaney attempt to strike Dr. Lyons. He saw Nurse O'Donoghue and Dr. Mona Cooke each holding Dr. Delaney by an arm and accompanying him into the house after the incident. He was not in a position to say whether Dr. Delaney was under the influence of drink. Going into the house he heard Dr. Delaney say something about "Dash his brains out," "Bash his brains out."

Miss T. Murray, hall maid, said that on the night in question she saw Dr. Delaney holding Dr. Lyons by the collar of the coat. Dr. Delaney appeared excited.

The inquiry adjourned until 11 a.m. to-morrow.

AMMUNITION ON THE BORDER

66 BOXES FOUND BY R.U.C.

SIXTY-SIX cases of ammunition, about 82,500 rounds, were found by a Royal Ulster Constabulary border patrol on Tuesday evening.

The dump was part of the haul obtained from the Magazine Fort in the Phœnix Park, Dublin.

The patrol made its discovery at Clarnagh, about three miles from Crossmaglen, and was only ten or twelve yards inside the border.

It is believed that it was interference with a haystack standing in the corner of a field which first attracted the patrol's attention. A quantity of hay had been pulled out of the stack and was lying alongside it, and investigation led to the discovery of the ammunition.

Lorries were obtained, and it was then conveyed to Armagh.

The Armagh haul brings the number recovered to 484 in Eire and 66 in Ulster, or a total of 550 cases, so that there are still, roughly speaking, about 200 cases unaccounted for.

OLD DUMP FOUND NEAR DUNDALK

MILITARY SEARCH IN NORTH LOUTH

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

DUNDALK, Wednesday.

Following on the big find of ammunition near Crossmaglen yesterday, Civic Guards and Military found an old dump in a field near St. Brigid's Stream, Faughart district. The dump was discovered in a field near an old fort, and is fairly substantial. The military have taken possession of the dump.

Near the dump a rifle and 200 rounds of ammunition was found. These were stuck into a ditch, and bore the appearance of having been there for a considerable time.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN DERRY

BIG DRAPERY SHOP INVOLVED

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

DERRY, Wednesday.

Thousands of people gathered in the Diamond, the city centre of Derry, to-night, when a fire broke out in Messrs. Austins' five-storey drapery shop, one of the largest of its kind in the United Kingdom. The fire was observed by a pedestrian, Mr. M. Coyle, at nine o'clock, and both sections of the fire brigade turned out.

A turntable was run up eighty feet to the seat of the fire, which was caused by the ignition of a beam in a chimney on the fifth storey.

The fireman worked with hose from the top of the turntable, a figure of great interest to a large crowd, who stood in the darkness, and a line of hose was carried upstairs by other firemen, while hand extinguishers were also used.

When the brigade had just started their work flames burst through the roof, lighting up the sky, while dense clouds of smoke poured out of the roof. Police, armed with rifles, and Ulster Special Constabulary were present in large numbers to control the crowd. Within an hour the fire brigade had the outbreak under control, but the fire burned for another half-hour. About three hundred square feet of roof were burned through.

There was no stock on the floor where the fire originated, but water flooded at least one-half of the building on all other floors. The fourth floor contained stock rooms, into which the water poured. On all storeys extensive damage was done by water.

Assistants hurried to the shop from all parts of the city, and helped to carry away as much stock as possible from the area below the fire.

When the fire broke out dancers in the Corinthian Hall, a dance hall adjoining, were given back their money, and all left the building as a precautionary measure.

Captain Glover Austin, head of the firm, had returned to his home just as a telephone message about the fire was received there. He ran a mile through the black-out to the scene of the fire.

Insurance at low rates with Phœnix Assurance Co., Ltd., 10-12 Trinity street, Dublin. R. H. Bolton, Manager. Agents everywhere. —(Advt.)

BANK OF IRELAND CLERKSHIPS. Pupils of ROSSE COLLEGE, 65 Stephen's Green, gained 13 of the 18 appts. at the last exam. Classes now working for next exam. —(Advt.)

LATE NEWS

DAIL PASSES THE BILL

(Concluded from Page 11.)

(Concluded from Page 11.)

for the Co-Ordination of Defence that the material purchased so dearly for the safety and security of the people was stolen to be used apparently for their destruction.

It was quite possible that, no matter what power was put in the hands of the Government, they would not use it for the security of the people. Was it any wonder that they had the present situation when unauthorised men could fire shots from rifles over a grave and then walk away with the rifles in the presence of hundreds of Guards? It was because of the backboneless attitude the Government had taken up since they went into office that they had what happened on the night before Christmas Eve.

Mr. T. LINEHAN (U.I., Cork) asked if the actual legal position in regard to the emergency legislation was that where the opinion of the High Court disagreed with the opinion of the Government the idea would be that the Government was right and the High Court was wrong. He did not have the confidence in the Government that other people had that they would use the powers being given to them justly and well, and he would not agree to giving them without safeguards or guarantees. The State would have to be secured; but, when they were handing over to Ministers absolute powers such as those asked for, they would require certain guarantees and an assurance that they would not be used in six months' time against an entirely different group of people.

Mr. D. MORRISSEY (U.I., Tipperary) said that at the time of the "Cease Fire" order in 1923 it was said that all the arms and ammunition were dumped in this country. Where were those arms and ammunition now? Were they in the hands of the Government?

SPEAKER AND DEPUTY

A STATEMENT WITHDRAWN

Captain GILES (U.I., Meath-Westmeath) said that the Government had used the powers under the Emergency Act on innocent farmers. There were, he said, deliberate murderers and assassins at large in the country, and he was convinced that members of the Government front bench knew who they were and would not do anything about it.

Deputy SPEAKER—That is an extraordinary statement. The deputy must withdraw it——

Captain GILES—I suppose I must withdraw it. But I have my own views.

Deputy SPEAKER—It must be withdrawn. It should never have been made.

Captain GILES—I will withdraw.

When later, Captain GILES said that the Government were nothing more than a gang of "besters," with a Taoiseach who should never have been in that country,

The Deputy SPEAKER said the deputy should withdraw that remark.

Mr. GILES—I refuse to withdraw.

Mr. BOLAND—We take it as a compliment, coming from the source it does.

Mr. KEYES (Labour, Limerick) said that his party stood for law and order. They were, however, entitled to disagree with the methods of the Government. The people of this country did not take kindly to repressive legislation. The most effective remedy for the suppression of illegal organisations was the loyal co-operation of the people as a whole.

POLICE DUTIES

Mr. S. BRODRICK (U.I., Galway) said to-day the Civic Guards did not know when they were doing their duty and when they were not. If the men in the force had been allowed to do their duty they would have had more than one arrest for the murders that had taken place in the last ten years.

Mr. McGOVERN (U.I., Cavan) said that they had been told nothing of the cost of the various Constitutions and their several amendments.

MINISTER'S REPLY

"DANGEROUS SITUATION"

Mr. BOLAND, replying to the debate, denied that the Taoiseach had been responsible for the trouble in the country. The Government wanted these powers of internment. He admitted they had ample power to deal with cases in which they were able to bring evidence in courts. He did not for one moment want to do away with that power, but there were other cases where they knew that people were engaged in dangerous activities, but they could not produce evidence that would satisfy any court. They had, for instance, information that certain action was contemplated by these people, of such a character that the Government could not stand for it. They were not able to get precise information as to the exact nature of that action. Any person against whom they could get evidence had been proceeded against, and they had been sentenced, but there were others at large against whom they could not get evidence because they had brought things to a fine art.

Most of their orders were given by word of mouth, and if a document were obtained it was usually typewritten, with some initial on the bottom which could not be identified. Their technique in that regard had become very clever, and it had made the task of bringing evidence before a court very difficult. There was no way of dealing with some of these people except by internment. He wanted to emphasise that that was not the only power. They had other powers they would continue to use when they could produce evidence. They wanted this power immediately, because they were satisfied they were living in a rather dangerous situation. There were certain people against whom they might get evidence, but in case they did not, they wanted to be in a position to hold them. He thought everybody must be satisfied that this organisation could not be allowed to continue. An organisation that was capable of doing what they did at the Magazine Fort could not be allowed to continue. Any power the Government required to deal with it ought to be given.

SMALL, BUT DANGEROUS

The Government had no intention of interning large numbers of people. He was quite satisfied that the police could deal with this movement in most cases. There were certain people who could not be set about that way, and they would have to get them. He did not think that they would need to intern more than a hundred and twenty—that was as much as he could say. Unfortunately, these people had laid their hands on too much money. They were not so numerous as when the Government came into office. Still, they were more dangerous, in view of the smaller numbers. He would say that there were more whole-time members among them than when the last Government was going out, and they had to be dealt with in a drastic way. These powers were required to deal with them immediately.

Referring to the Magazine Fort, he said that they had got most of the ammunition back, but they had got a shock and shaking-up that would serve them for many a long year to come. The main factor was the presence here of a body of men determined enough to carry out such a job.

THE SOURCE OF THE MONEY

When the Minister had concluded, Mr. DILLON said that certain references had been made to large sums in American currency being found. It was common knowledge that large sums had not been coming from traditional societies. Had the Minister any reason to believe that these large sums were coming from a foreign embassy?

Mr. BOLAND said that he was not sure of the total sums that this organisation had, and the only evidence he had as to where it was coming from was a document which had been found, in which the Clann was asked to speed matters up and give all the help they could.

Mr. DILLON asked had the Minister made any inquiries in America as to where the Clann was procuring these large sums.

Mr. BOLAND said that he only had his own opinion on that matter, and he would not make any statement which he could not substantiate it.

Mr. DILLON—Will the Minister have inquiries made in America about the matter?

Mr. BOLAND said that he would have the inquiries made. It was one of the worst features of the whole thing that these people had so much money.

The amendment was defeated by 65 votes to 33.

On the second stage of the bill being put to the House a division was challenged by Mr. Norton.

On a division the bill passed the second stage by 92 votes to 10.

The Labour Party, Messrs. Hannigan, Burke and Cogan (Independents) voted against.

The voting was as follows:—

FOR.—Fianna Fail—Deputies Aiken, Allen, Bartley, Beegan, Boland, Bourke, Brady, B.; Brady, S.; Breathnach, Carty, Childers, Cooney, Corry, Crowley, F.; Crowley, T.; Derrig, de Valera, Flynn, J.; Flynn, S.; Fogarty, A.; Fogarty, P. J.; Friel, Fuller, Gorry, Harris, Hogan, Humphries, Kelly, J. P.; Kelly, T.; Kennedy, Killilea, Kissane, Lemass, Little, Loughman, Lynch, J. B.; McCann, McDevitt, McEllistrim, MacEntee, Maguire, Meaney, Moore, Morrissey, M.; Moylan, Mullen, Munnelly, O'Briain, O'Grady, O'Loughlen, O'Reilly, O'Rourke, O'Sullivan, T.; Mrs. Rice, Ruttledge, Ryan, J.; Ryan, M.; Ryan, R.; Sheridan, Smith, Traynor, Victory, Walsh, L. J.; Walsh, R.; Ward—65.

Fine Gael—Deputies Bennett, Brennan, M.; Broderick, W. J.; Brodrick, Benson, Burke, P.; Coburn, Cosgrave, Costello, Curran, Daly, Dillon, Dockrell, Fagan, FitzGerald-Kenney, Hughes, Keating, McFadden, McGilligan, Morrissey, D.; Mulcahy, O'Donovan, O'Higgins, O'Neill, O'Sullivan, J.; Mrs. Redmond, Reidy—27.

Total—92

AGAINST.—Labour — Deputies Corish, Everett, Hickey, Hurley, Keyes, Norton, Pattison—7.

Independents—Deputies Burke, T.; Cogan, Hannigan—3.

Total—10.

COMMITTEE STAGE

ANOTHER AMENDMENT

On the Committee stage, Mr. COSGRAVE (U.I., Cork) proposed the insertion of the following new section:—

"(1) Any Irish citizen whose detention has been ordered or directed by a Minister, under the powers contained in Section 2 of the Principal Act, shall have the right to appeal to the High Court against such order, direction and detention.

"(2) On the hearing of such appeal, such person shall submit himself to cross-examination on oath by counsel for a Minister or the Attorney-General.

"(3) After hearing any evidence that may be submitted by or on behalf of such person, and such cross-examination as aforesaid, and such evidence as may be submitted by a Minister or the Attorney-General, the Court shall determine whether or not there are reasonable grounds for the continued detention of such person, or may order his release.

"(4) Such release as aforesaid shall not be ordered unless the Court is satisfied that the person appealing was not a member of or associated with an unlawful association, or was not engaged in unlawful activities, or that he has ceased to be a member of such organisation, and that he undertakes to refrain from all unlawful activities and enters into a recognisance with satisfactory sureties to keep the peace."

AMENDMENT REFUSED

Mr. BOLAND, rejecting the amendment, said that they thought the way that Deputy Cosgrave during his régime had dealt with the question was the better way, and they had framed the bill on the lines of the Emergency Act of 1926. They were prepared to consider the question, but it would be necessary to consult the Court on that matter, and, if the Court was satisfied, then they would amend the Order proposed to be made under the bill.

Professor O'SULLIVAN said that he was surprised at the Government attitude, because it was an instance where the Opposition had endeavoured to safeguard the liberty of the individual. The only objection he could see was the presence of a Judge, who would not be removable by the Government.

Mr. COSGRAVE said that the amendment in substance was a vindication of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. FitzGERALD-KENNEY said that he never had heard anything more astonishing than the statement by the Minister that he did not know whether the Judges would carry out the judicial work imposed on them by statute. Was the objection that the Judge would be too fair?

Mr. BOLAND said that, if the Government was satisfied that this provision was desirable, it would be put in the emergency powers, and also in the order he proposed to make. He would not promise to accept the amendment, however.

POWER TO INTERN

In reply to Mr. McGilligan, Mr. BOLAND gave a guarantee that the power to order internment would be delegated to a member of the Government only.

The amendment was defeated by 64 votes to 31

BILL PASSED

The Committee and remaining stages of the bill were passed, Labour challenging a division on the final stage, which was passed by 82 votes to 9.

The House adjourned till 3 p.m. to-day.

WORSE THAN AIR RAIDS

BELFAST "BLACK-OUT" COMPLAINT

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

BELFAST, Wednesday.

THE present "black-out" in Belfast is doing more harm than any air raid which the Germans might send over, declared Councillor Cole, Deputy Lord Mayor, at the meeting of the Belfast Corporation to-day.

The minutes of the A.R.P. Committee contained a communication from the Ministry of Home Affairs, urging the Committee to hasten the construction of shelters to at least 500, and if possible to 1,000 shelters a week. The Ministry also hoped that public shelters should be constructed at the rate of 20 per week.

Alderman Pierce criticised the expenditure in connection with A.R.P., and said that the Committee was travelling at a pace which would soon swamp the taxpayers. There was not the slightest likelihood, he said, of an air raid in Belfast, and money would be better spent in improving the conditions of houses.

Councillor J. Collins (Nat.) said that it was a wrong principle for Alderman Pierce to state that an invasion was impossible. The Imperial authorities had voted £850,000 for the erection of domestic shelters in Northern Ireland.

Councillor J. Boyle agreed with Alderman Pierce, and said that there were hundreds of vacant shops in Belfast which could be utilised for air raid shelters.

Councillor Nabney said that people were apparently afraid to criticise the huge expenditure on A.R.P., because the criticism might go back to Hamburg. The Corporation had secured 150 air raid warden posts, but not six of them were ready for action at the moment. That, he declared, was an appalling state of affairs. Something will have to be done. If those carrying out A.R.P. feel that they are not competent, they should resign.

Councillor Hill (Ind. Unionist) said that they could not expect property owners to give them premises for A.R.P. wardens' posts for nothing, or people to supply equipment without charging for it. The present Committee was doing its best to protect the citizens.

Councillor Cole (Deputy Lord Mayor) said that the present "black-out" in Belfast was doing more harm than any air raid which the Germans might send over. At the present time their businesses were being ruined by the "black-out." They were spending £22,000 in three months, and it might become eight times that amount in providing "hokey-pokey" shelters, which were not worth the snap of the fingers, and were, in any event, against the bye-laws of the Corporation.

Councillor Brown—I was there, and that is not so.

Councillor Cole — Imagine this city "blacked-out" when there was a town not ten minutes air flight from Belfast—the town of Dundalk—which is a blaze of light, and the same applies to the Queen's Island, yet if a man goes into a field with a hurricane lamp he is prosecuted.

"Squandermania is something terrible at present," he declared.

Councillor Brown (chairman) said that the A.R.P. Committee had nothing to do with the "black-out," and those who felt that it should be altered should go to the proper authority through the Police Committee.

The Lord Mayor (Sir Crawford McCullagh) said that it was wrong to suggest that the Police Committee had anything to do with the "black-out." That Committee had nothing to do with it.

Councillor Hinds—It is the Government.

The A.R.P. minutes were adopted.

ARMS FIND ON DUBLIN FARM

LABOURER SENT FOR TRIAL

BOOKS ON MILITARY TRAINING

AT Kilmainham District Court yesterday, before District Justice Reddin, Simon Leonard, labourer, Dermottstown, Delahasey, Balbriggan, was charged with having seditious documents on his premises on the 29th December; also with having incriminating documents, and with being a member of an unlawful assembly. He was also charged with having firearms and ammunition in his possession.

Mr. J. A. Geary, Chief State Solicitor's Office, who appeared for the prosecution, asked to have the accused man returned for trial.

He was returned for trial in custody to the Special Criminal Court.

A sergeant gave evidence of arrest.

A superintendent said that he preferred the further charge of having ammunition.

Asked by the Justice if he wished to ask the witness any question, Leonard shook his head.

A sergeant said that, with a detective officer, he searched the lands of Patrick Domigan, at Dermottstown, where Leonard was employed.

In a cavity in a wall he found three loaded revolvers and a Lee Enfield service rifle and

- 1 Mills bomb (unloaded).
- 110 rounds of .303 ammunition.
- 3 rounds of .303 blank ammunition.
- 36 rounds .45 ammunition.
- 3 rounds .38.
- 2 revolver holsters.
- 7 copies of pamphlet (small) in connection with an illegal organisation.
- 7 copies pamphlet (large), do.
- 8 copies poster.
- 4 copies of memo (do.).

He later saw Patrick Domigan and Leonard. Leonard said in a loud voice: "I will take responsibility for anything these men found."

"WAR NEWS"

Evidence was given by a Guard that he found 126 copies of "War News" at the house of Leonard. He also found a note book giving particulars of attendances at drill parade; a book called "Manual of Infantry Training," and a pass book showing subscriptions received. He also found a wire brush similar to those used for cleaning revolvers.

At this stage Leonard interrupted in court, and said "That is for cleaning milking machines."

The Justice told Leonard that he could ask the sergeant any question he liked when he had finished his deposition, but he made no reply.

A superintendent gave evidence that Leonard held no certificate to have firearms in his possession.

In reply to the Justice, witness said that none of the ammunition found was portion of that which was taken from the Magazine in the Phœnix Park.

AMMUNITION CHARGE

Francis McKiernan, Killossory, Kilsallaghan, Co. Dublin, was charged with having a quantity of ammunition in his possession on the 1st January.

A sergeant gave evidence of arrest, and said that the accused man said: "I have nothing to say."

He was remanded to Swords District Court.

POLICE RAIDS IN DERRY

OVER TWENTY HOUSES SEARCHED

Raids were carried out by Derry City police yesterday morning on upwards of twenty houses in the Lecky road, Waterside, and Rosemount districts.

While no official information was afterwards available as to the object of the searches, it is learned that the police were looking for arms, ammunition, explosives, or seditious literature.

About forty police, in charge of two senior officers, took part in the raids. Motor cars were used, and the three areas were visited simultaneously. In the majority of houses visited the occupants were not awake when the police called, and had to rise and dress.

While no arms, it is understood, were found, in several cases alleged seditious literature was seized, which will probably lead to prosecutions. No arrests were made.

It was learned to-night that two or three men were taken into custody and later released. A small number of revolvers and some ammunition are also stated to have been seized during the raids.

INDIGESTION

Relieved Instantly!

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The relief it gives is marvellous—instantaneous! And remember 'Milk of Magnesia' is absolutely harmless. It does its wonderful work by assisting nature. It neutralizes the harmful acids and gently eliminates the fermenting poisons from the system. Doctors prescribe it extensively.

Next time you have indigestion take 'Milk of Magnesia' as directed. You will be delighted at the comfort it brings. Get either the liquid preparation or the remarkable new 'Milk of Magnesia' brand Tablets. They're delightful to take and you can carry them in your pocket or purse. Each tablet is equal to a teaspoonful of the liquid.

Obtainable everywhere.

'Milk of Magnesia' 1/3 and 2/6 (Treble Size) Also 'Milk of Magnesia' Tablets 6d., 1/-, 2/- and 3/6.

'MILK OF MAGNESIA'

'Milk of Magnesia' is the trade mark of Phillips' preparation of Magnesia.

ADJUSTMENT OF RENTS

NEEDS OF POORER FAMILIES

EVIDENCE BEFORE HOUSING COMMISSION

THE differential renting scheme operated by the Cork Corporation was explained by Mr. Philip Monahan, the Cork City Manager, when he gave evidence before the Housing Commission in the City Hall, Dublin, yesterday, Mr. M. P. Colivet (Chairman) presiding.

Mr. Monahan explained that public opinion would not approve of the refusal of municipal houses to the ordinary constantly employed, industrious worker, and, therefore, it was necessary to provide houses for that class as well as for those constantly unemployed. There should be a housing policy which catered separately for both classes. Natural justice suggested that the amount of assistance to pay rent from public funds should depend primarily on the necessity of the person assisted. This necessity was not a constant factor. Industrial conditions arising from temporary political causes were unusually bad, but they were bound to improve, and hence assistance to pay rent ought to be of a temporary character. Apart from industrial fluctuations, the tenants' necessity varied from time to time, and it became clear gradually that, in order to keep many families in their homes, it would be necessary to adjust rents at regular intervals. It appeared at first sight as if this aspect of the problem could be dealt with by fixing lower rents for certain housing schemes, but it was thought that it would be unreasonable to require tenants to change house every twelve or eighteen months, and so it was decided in Cork to make the rent of each house a variable rent.

ONE-SIXTH OF INCOME

The rent charged was usually one-sixth of the family income, but special consideration was shown where the family was unusually numerous or where one or more members were invalids. The scheme had been in operation for four years, and had not created any administrative difficulties. The number of houses maintained by the Cork Corporation was 2,473, of which 1,003 were on differential rent. The annual rental was £50,856, and the staff employed under the scheme consisted of a housing superintendent, a chief clerk, a junior clerk and six rent collectors. The highest income of a family occupying a house under the differential rent scheme was £4 12s. 6d. per week, the rent paid for it being 15s. a week. The lowest income was 18s. a week, the rent payable being 2s. 6d.

In reply to the Chairman, Mr. Monahan said that to ensure the success of the scheme the Corporation had for the first differential rents fixed a minimum of 2s. 6d., and a higher rental of 8s. per week for tenants on the assumption that there was a subsidy amounting to one-third of the loan charges. He now thought that both these limits were too low. The Corporation received no net rent from the 2s. 6d. tenant, whose rent went chiefly to pay rates and taxes.

In recent lettings the minimum had been 3s. 6d. As for the upper limit, the tendency was to fix it at the economic rent of the house independent of all subsidies. He thought that they had gone as far as 18s. in the last three months.

The Chairman asked if fraud or abuse did not exist in the Cork scheme, and Mr. Monahan replied that the amount was relatively small—as small, say, as with unemployment returns. The adoption of differential renting had not necessitated any additions to the housing staff.

NEED FOR REVISION

Mr. Monahan said that he believed differential renting should be applied to all their housing schemes. Often people who looked as if they would be able to pay a particular rent all their lives became tenants, but subsequently they might die or other circumstances might require an adjustment.

The tenant's income was estimated on the total income of every member of the household. The Corporation had not much difficulty with regard to sub-letting. People did not sub-let except by necessity, and the rents were fixed so as to avoid that.

The witness said that the rents were reviewed every quarter, and any increase in the family income was revealed and the rent increased This was done through the Corporation's knowledge of the ages of the members of the family and their earning capacity, and also through the intimate knowledge of the family's circumstances gained by the collectors. He agreed that this threw much responsibility on the collectors, but it was his opinion that even more responsibility should be placed on them.

Speaking of the duties of the rent collectors, he said that if one were to take a family out of the slums and put it in a new house it would be foolish to assume that that was the end of one's responsibility. The family would need someone to help them acquire a social sense in keeping with their surroundings. Unless they had reliable collectors capable of doing that, he believed that the scheme would fail. He favoured the experiment of having one woman collector acting for periods in different areas to find out whether they would be better than men from the point of view of helping the tenant socially. It might be that he would be converted to the employment of women only or fifty per cent. of both sexes.

Mr. Monahan said that their housing in Cork as a whole was paying its way. The schemes to which differential renting was applied ought to be able to "stand on their own legs." If conditions improved, the revenue from the schemes would improve also.

The Commission adjourned until to-day at 11 a.m.

CONTRACTORS REFUSED INCREASES

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

GALWAY, Wednesday.

Galway Board of Health yesterday refused an application from their meat contractors asking for an increase of 3d. per lb. in the contract price of beef and mutton. The application stated that the price of beef had advanced by 8s. a cwt. to 48s., and mutton was up from 6½d. to 9½d. per lb.

The Local Government Department wrote asking the reason for granting an increase in the contract price of eggs of 8d. per score to 3s., and how long the Board intended to allow the new price.

The Secretary said that the contractors stated that eggs had gone up from 15s. to 16s. per great cwt. in October, 1938, to 24s. to 25s. in December, 1939. He added that the price had gone over 5s. a score in Galway market.

The Board had decided that the increase would only operate to the end of January.

The Secretary said that an application for an increase from the contractors for flake meal had been referred to the Department, and he had also received an application for an increase from the tea contractors. He estimated the provisions and necessaries had increased by 25 per cent. all round, and this would mean that the cost of running the hospitals in the next financial year would be increased by about £4,000.

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The management of the Association will be in the hands of its annual general meeting and committee, the committee to consist of chairman, secretary and treasurer, appointed by the annual general meeting, and, in addition, two representatives from each band. Giolla Criost O Broin has been appointed chairman, and Mr. Bob Kavanagh hon. secretary and treasurer. The first meeting of the committee will be held at 14 Parnell square on Saturday, the 13th inst.

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farnham.
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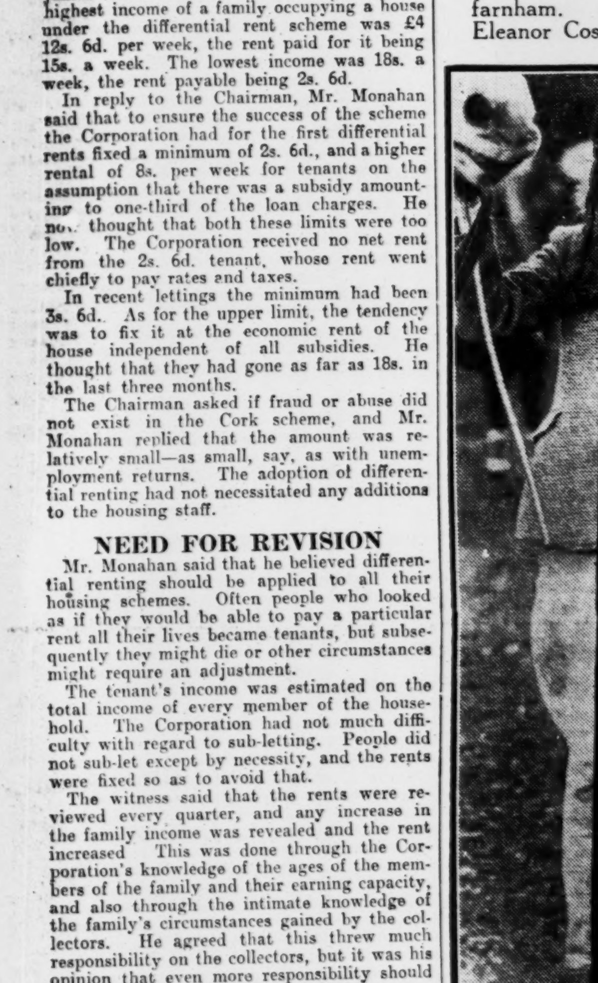

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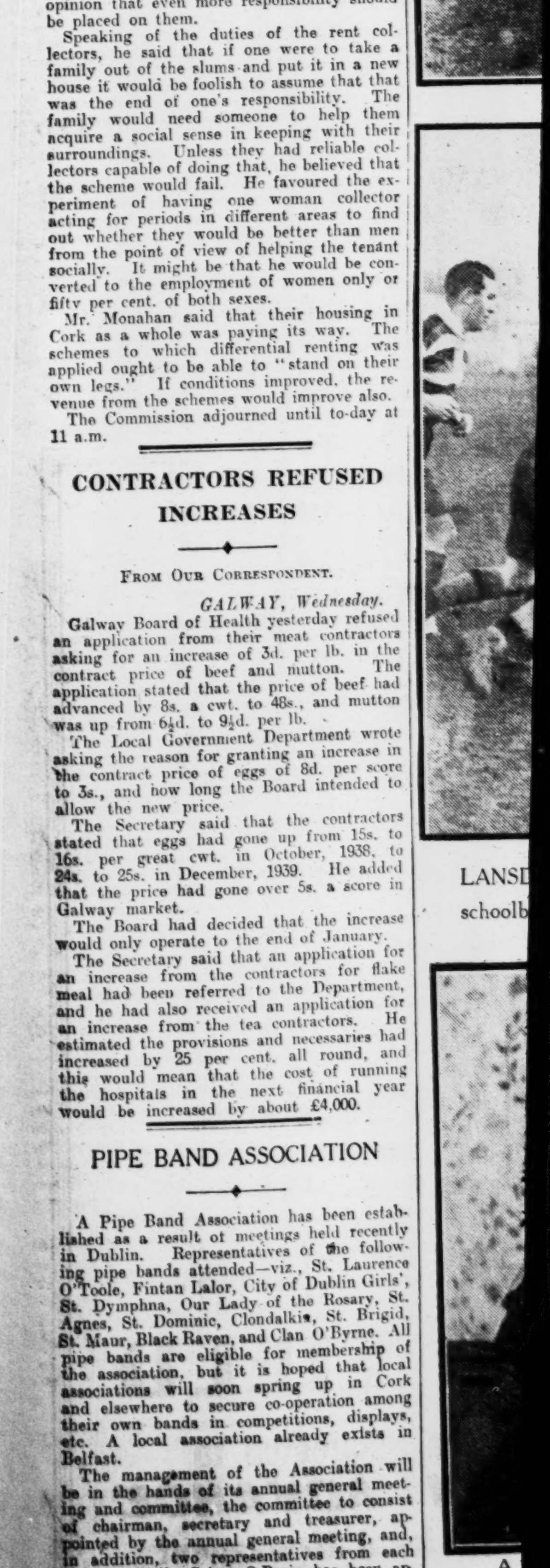

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Mr. J. A. Geary, Chief State Solicitor's office, was retained for the prosecution, and sought to have the accused man returned for trial.

He was returned for trial in custody to the Special Criminal Court.

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A superintendent said that he preferred the further charge of having ammunition.

Asked by the Justice if he wished to ask the witness any question, Leonard shook his head.

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When Sergeant Leonard interrupted in court, and said: "That is for cleaning milking machines."

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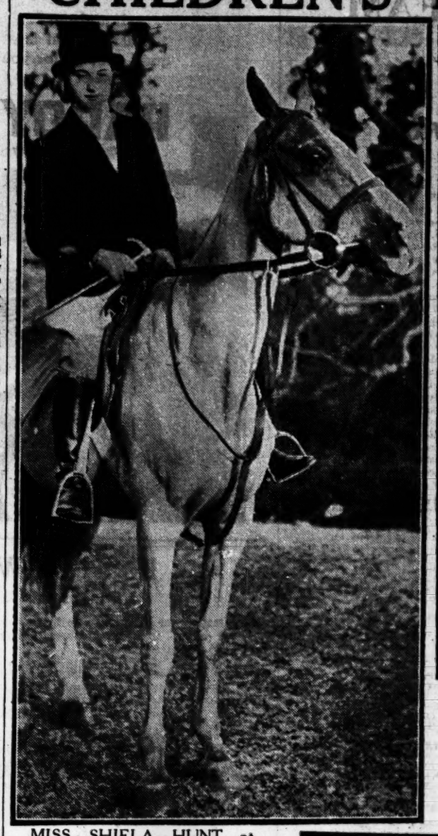
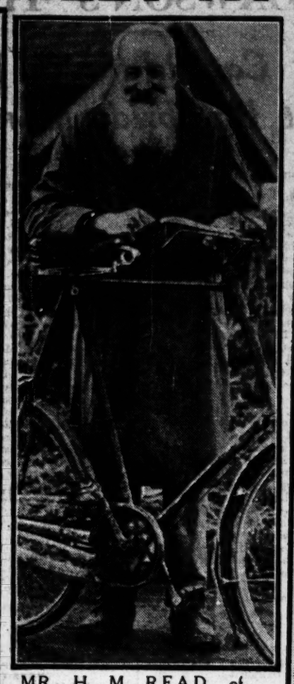
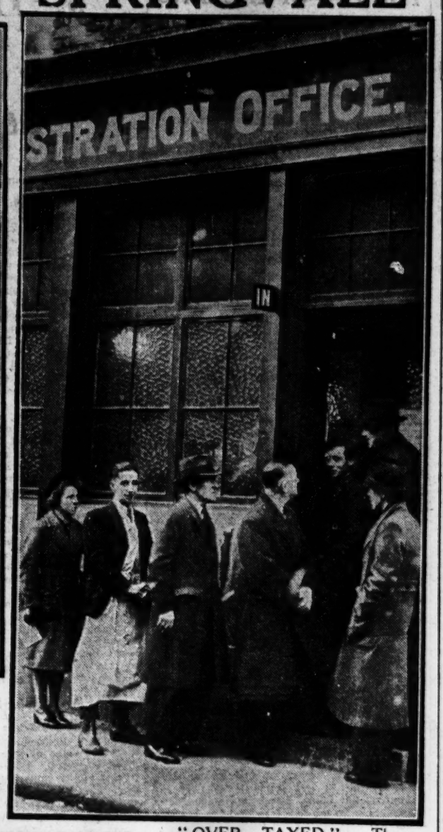
CHILDREN'S MEET AT SPRINGVALE



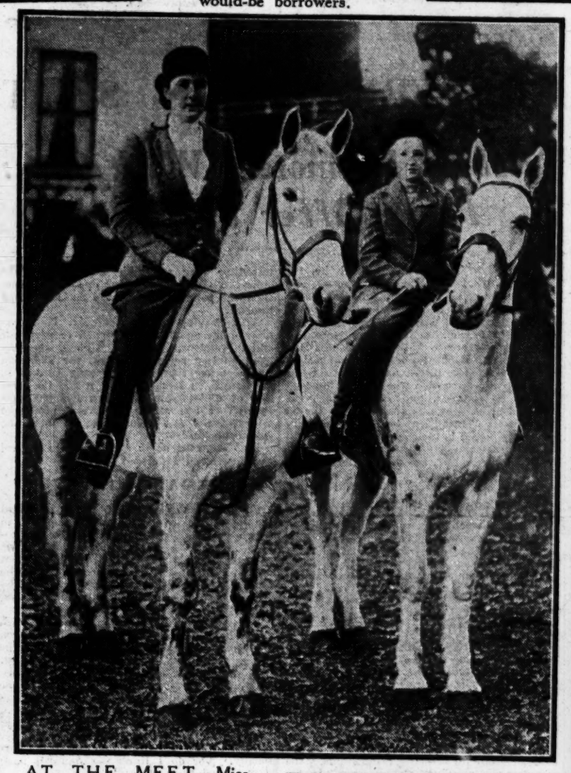
MISS SHIELA HUNT at yesterday's children's meet of the South County Dublin Harriers, at Springvale, Rathfarnham. Below: Miss Eleanor Costello at the meet.



MR. H. M. READ, of Clonoughlas, Straffan, Co. Kildare, says cycling is much more comfortable since Dunlop invented the pneumatic tyre. He is over eighty and had his bicycle specially made with a very high frame to defeat would-be borrowers.



"OVER - TAXED." — The motor registration office in Castle street is not quite large enough to accommodate the rush of customers these days.



AT THE MEET.—Miss Audrey Moran and Miss Joy Dixon at yesterday's meet at Springvale.

LANSDOWNE FORWARDS breaking away during yesterday's schoolboys' Rugby match against Wanderers, at Lansdowne road.

THE BELGIAN MINISTER, M. Maurice Goor (left), with the Dean of St. Patrick's and Mrs. Wilson, at yesterday's meet of the South Co. Dublin Harriers. Top (right): Miss Gladys Hunt at the meet.

A SCENE from "The Merry Wives of Windsor," which has been retained for this week only at the Gate Theatre. In the picture are: Pamela FitzGerald, Coralie Carmichael, Hilton Edwards and Meriel Moore.

RITA CONROY, who plays Prince Charming in the Father Mathew Hall pantomime "Cinderella."

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DUBLIN CARTER'S DEATH

COMPLAINED OF INJURED HAND

Dr. D. A. MacErlean, City Coroner, held an inquest yesterday in the Morgue on Thomas Carroll, 4 Seville terrace, aged 58 years, an employé of the British and Irish Steamship Company, who died suddenly at his home on December 28th, 1939.

Miss Annie McEvoy, niece, said that she left her home at 3 o'clock on December 28th, and when she returned at 5.15 her uncle was lying on the floor unconscious. There was no sign of hurt or injury on him. He had nothing to complain of but a swollen left hand. He had told her that he got a prod of a splinter on the hand at work. He was a carter in the employment of the B. and I. Company. He was advised to see a doctor, but he had not done so.

Bernard Duffy, clerk in the B. and I. Company, said that Carroll was eight years in the service of the company as a carter. He was working up to December 22nd, when he told witness that he could not carry on. He (Mr. Duffy) gave him a recommendation to hospital, and strongly advised him to see a doctor. He was an honest man, and was entitled to free medical treatment.

Dr. Connor Martin, Waterloo avenue, North Strand, who attended Carroll on December 28, said that he found both lungs acutely congested. There was septic inflammation of his left hand. Death was due to heart failure and congestion of the lungs. The injury to his hand had no direct bearing on the man's death, although the injury to his hand had lowered his vitality.

The Coroner recorded a verdict that death was due to the conditions mentioned in the medical evidence.

The Shipping Company was represented by Mr. J. J. Hickey (Messrs. Hickey and O'Reilly, solicitors).

Captain Peadar Cowan, solicitor, appeared for the next-of-kin.

Sergeant J. McShane (20C) represented the Guards.

THREE DEAD FROM GAS POISONING

FIVE IN HOSPITAL

Three people are dead and five others are in hospital as the result of a gas escape from a main pipe under the footway in Innoul road, Fulham, London, yesterday. The escape affected the occupiers of three houses in the road.

The dead are: Mr. and Mrs. H. Jones, aged 39 and 30, respectively, of No. 15, and Mr. T. Parker, aged 81, of No. 13.

The five people taken to Fulham Hospital suffering from gas poisoning were: Mr. William Porter, Mrs. Eliza Porter, and Reginald Grove, aged 13, all of No. 13, and Mr. and Mrs. Punter, of No. 15.

No fire or explosion occurred.

The heroine of the tragedy was 15 years old Doris Baxter, a clerk at a Kensington store, who dashed into one of the houses and rescued Reggie and Joan Grove, aged 15. She said: "I stuffed a handkerchief into my mouth and found Reggie wandering on the landing. Joan had her head out of the window for air. I caught hold of them and dragged them down the stairs and into the street."

TO HELP PORT TRADE AT CORK

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CORK, Wednesday.

The first meeting of Cork Port Co-ordinating Committee, set up under the auspices of Cork Harbour Commissioners, to safeguard the interests of the port during the war period, was held to-day, Mr. S. Fitzgerald, Chairman, Cork Harbour Board, presiding. It was agreed to consider at next Wednesday's meeting the question of drafting a circular letter to Cork traders urging them to insist on goods being despatched *via* Cork port; to consider proposals for improving the efficiency of Customs clearance in the port; to discuss methods of arranging for importers and exporters to submit suggestions and complaints to the Co-ordinating Committee, and to discuss arrangements for co-ordination in special chartering of ships.

The Chairman mentioned that if certain American ships were to resume sailings to Liverpool and London it was quite possible that they might also come to Cove. The finances of the port, he said, up to the end of the year were good, and trade had been fairly well maintained, but would need close watching. The Committee would consider the maintenance of portal employment, which was very bad in Cove now. Another point was what assistance could be given in having traffic diverted to Cork, in opening up new shipping services, and supporting existing services to Fishguard, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Antwerp.

CHANGES IN R.D.S. LECTURES

The Royal Dublin Society announces with regret that owing to sudden illness Mr. Edgar J. March has been unable to travel to Dublin to give his lectures at Ballsbridge to-day and to-morrow.

Although news of Mr. March's illness was only received by the R.D.S. late on Tuesday evening the Society, with the kind help of Mr. T. H. Mason and the Rev. P. G. Kennedy, S.J., has been able to arrange alternative lectures so that the children, and to-night's adult audience, will not be disappointed.

This afternoon at four o'clock Mr. T. H. Mason will talk to the children on "Ireland Past and Present in the Camera," and he will repeat the lecture this evening at 8.15 o'c. for the grown-ups. As may be expected, with such a keen photographer as Mr. Mason on the platform, the lecture, which is especially adapted for the children, is illustrated throughout with fine slides.

To-morrow afternoon at 4 o'c. the Rev. P. G. Kennedy, S.J., will introduce the children to a branch of natural history which they can study first hand for themselves. He will talk to them about "Birds of the Garden," how to recognise them, their songs, and their habits. Father Kennedy is an eminent naturalist, and he has made a particular study of this subject.

Lorry Driver Fined.—At Kilmainham District Court yesterday, Philip Mullally, Virginia, Co. Cavan, summoned for having failed to stop his lorry after having collided with a 'bus at Blanchardstown on the 13th December, was fined £2, and his driving licence was suspended for two months.

'worth a guinea a box'

"The best home medicine is Beecham's Pills . . ."

This letter from a lady expresses gratitude which millions likewise feel. She says: "*I attribute my perfect health to the fact that I have taken Beecham's Pills for the past 35 years. I consider the best home medicine is Beecham's Pills.*" They are gentle, natural, effective, reliable. Take them yourself!

Beecham's Pills

We can give you adequate protection against the danger of FIRE
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Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.,
46-49 DAME STREET, DUBLIN.
O'Keeffe's

BRITISH RATIONING

ALLOWANCES OF BACON AND HAM

When rationing in Great Britain starts next Monday the amount for each person per week will be 4 ounces of uncooked bacon or ham, or 3½ ounces of cooked bacon or ham. In both cases the quantity will be obtainable free of bone.

The Ministry of Food states that it is proposed, as an experiment, to allow catering establishments to serve bacon and ham for consumption on the premises without requiring the surrender of coupons.

IRISHMAN DROWNED

ENGLISH BLACK-OUT ACCIDENT

After listening in the cabin of the Loch Dee to the B.B.C.'s Watch Night Service on New Year's Eve, James Brown, aged 46, a ship's steward, went to post a letter, fell into the Surrey Docks, and was drowned.

At the inquest at Lewisham yesterday, Brown's home address was given as Downshire Arms, Hillsborough, County Down.

George Sinclair, the captain of the Loch Dee, said that Brown had been in the company's service for 17 years. He lent Brown a torch to go ashore earlier in the evening.

Giving evidence as to the conditions in the black-out, George Spurrett, an auxiliary fireman, said that he had been guiding people with his torch, and then, notwithstanding the torch, he fell into the dock. He swam about and flashed his torch until he was rescued.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

YOUNG BOY'S DEATH

The little boy had only left the house a few minutes, and had a slice of bread in his hand, when the accident occurred, Mr. Thomas Purcell, 218 Kildare road, Crumlin, told the City Coroner, Dr. D. A. MacErlean, at the inquest at the Meath Hospital yesterday on his five and a-half years old son, Thomas Purcell, junior, who was involved in an accident with a laundry van near his home on Tuesday, and died later that day in hospital.

The medical evidence attributed death to hæmorrhage and internal injuries. On the application of Station Sergeant Stanley the inquest was adjourned. Mr. F. Connolly, solicitor, appeared for the next-of-kin. Mr. M. Kelly (Messrs. Hoey and Denning, solicitors) appeared for the Phœnix Laundry Company, the owners of the van.

HIGH PRICE FOR SALMON

The first arrival of salmon on the Dublin Fish Market yesterday realised 5/1 per lb.

MADE SPECIALLY

FOR TILES AND COMPOSITION FLOORS

LARGE TINS 6d & 1/-

In Red Buff, Green White and Transparent. Easy to apply and will not rub off.

CARDINAL POLISH

No increase in price

ENGLISH RACING GOSSIP

CAREER OF CRUCIFIX

Winner of Nine Two-Year-Old and Three Classic Races

FROM OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Wednesday Night.

THE deeds of all the racehorses of 1840 are comparatively insignificant compared with those of Crucifix. When she stepped out in that season to win the first of her three classic races she was regarded as having been the greatest two-year-old filly that had ever been seen on the English Turf. She was still so regarded until the late 'sixties, when Achievement and Lady Elizabeth appeared. In point of fact, on performances in their first seasons, only Pretty Polly seems entirely worthy to be ranked with the three among the great two-year-old fillies.

Crucifix was by the Chifney's celebrated Derby winner, Priam, out of Octaviana by Octavian, and at the sale of Lord Chesterfield's horses at Tattersall's, Lord George Bentinck bought her as a foal with her dam, then twenty-two years old, for 54 guineas. The mare was decrepit and the foal lanky and ugly, so that the appearance of the pair in the ring caused laughter.

Two-Year-Old Successes

She was a different creature two years later, when she won her eight two-year-old races and dead-heated for the ninth; and they were races of the very best class, too, including the July Stakes and the Chesterfield Stakes at Newmarket, the Lavant and the Molecomb Stakes at Goodwood, the Hopeful Stakes, a Sweepstakes, the Clearwell, and the Prendergast at Newmarket, where she made the dead-heat in the Criterion.

Her first race was the July Stakes, about which we read that "after an amazing number of false starts all got away except Merle." Although the flag was up they ran the full course. Crucifix had lost a hundred yards at the start, and Iris finished half a length in front of her. The Stewards pronounced it "no race," and it was run over again when Crucifix beat Iris in a canter by two lengths.

At Goodwood she won both her races in the commonest of canters. When she ran for and won the Hopeful there were seventeen false starts and the horses were kept an hour at the post—no uncommon incident in those days. When the time for her last race came she was regarded as stale, and Gibraltar, receiving 9lb., forced the dead-heat.

High Praise

"A right worthy nag," a temperate writer called her at the end of the season, and those were the days when rhetorical writing flourished. Others were more enthusiastic, and it was generally agreed that she was the most extraordinary two-year-old ever seen on the English Turf who had performed "the wonderful feat of having gone through nine engagements without having been once beaten."

Hard raced she had been as a two-year-old—Lord George never spared his horses—but her nine races in the space of a little more than three months took nothing out of her. Odds of 2 to 1 were asked for before the 2,000 Guineas, which she won without an effort. Later in the week odds of 10 to 1 were asked about her in the 1,000 Guineas, which she won with equal ease. She was not in the Derby.

It was written: "Crucifix, now, of course, first favourite for the Oaks, was beginning to feel the effects of so many hard-run races at so early an age, added to which John Day's method of training is not the most saving in the world, and, as he had always been obliged to keep the mare up to the mark, it is no wonder that her legs began to fail."

She Won the Oaks

The secret was, however, well kept, and she started at 3 to 1 on for the Oaks, which she won, but she was all out to hobble home half a length in front of Welfare. Down the course in that Oaks there was a mare destined to become one of the most famous of all matrons—Pocohontas, dam of Stockwell, Rataplan, and King Tom.

Crucifix never ran again. It was said of her when she retired that "she did more in less time than any horse that has yet appeared on the English Turf." Possibly that remark still stands. I cannot recall any other colt or filly that has gone unbeaten through twelve races, including three classics, in the space of a little over ten months—that is, from the July meeting at Newmarket until the following Epsom summer meeting.

Changed Ownership

And then, six years later, Lord George Bentinck, on a sudden impulse sold his entire stud and stable—lock, stock and barrel—for £10,000; they numbered all told 208 thoroughbred, as well as all the paraphernalia of the stable. The buyer was Mr. Lloyd Mostyn, who later disposed of a number of them, including Crucifix, with a foal by Touchstone, to Lord Clifden.

The Touchstone foal was named Surplice, and for Lord Clifden he won a good Derby and a good St. Leger. In the latter race he beat Lord Derby's filly, Canezou, the winner of the Ascot Gold Cup the next year.

Unlike so many famous fillies who have been hard raced as two-year-olds, Crucifix became a distinguished matron. Apart from Surplice, one of her sons was Cowl, a great sire, who got, among many others, Madame Eglentine, the dam of Rosicrucian and The Palmer.

A Line that Languished

Crucifix had a daughter, Chalice, who won the Royal Hunt Cup and became grand-dam of the Oaks winner, Placida. This line, however, languished, and it is through another daughter, Rosary (by Touchstone), sister to Surplice, that her name still lives in the Stud Book.

Rosary's great-grand-daughter, the unnamed mare, by Timothy out of Florence Montgomery, was acquired by the late Marchioness Conyngham and taken to Slane, where she bred Seaforth—the best two-year-old of 1910 according to the Free Handicap—who gave Sunstar 7lb. and a beat at Ascot. After winning his first race as a three-year-old, Seaforth's sight began to fail, the result of an accident, and, a few years later, when totally blind, he was destroyed at Greenfields.

For Irish Breeders

The Timothy mare had another foal, Flighty Flo (by Flying Hackle), who, to Desmond, threw Flo Desmond, dam of Saint Joan, dam of that brilliant mare, Double Life, who became the dam of the recent good Gold Cup winner, Precipitation. The blood of Crucifix is at the disposal of Irish breeders to-day by the good Achtoi horse, Achtenan, whose dam, Nantenan, was a half-sister to Saint Joan.

It cannot be strictly argued that it is only in Ireland that the name of Crucifix has been kept alive. Rosary's great-grand-daughter, Asta, was sent to France, where she became the third dam of M. Edmond Blanc's famous pair, Ajax, sire of Teddy and grandsire of Sir Galahad II., and Adam, who became a most successful sire in the Argentine Republic. The stone marking the grave of Crucifix can still be seen at the once-famous Danebury, where she was trained, alongside that of Bay Middleton.

GALTEE MORE.

HUNTING REPORTS

THE GALWAY BLAZERS

During the last fortnight the Galway Blazers have experienced very hard weather, and Christmas visitors expecting a gallop have been disappointed. Hounds met at Tulira on Thursday, December 21. After enjoying Lady Hemphill's hospitality we tried the home coverts, but the ground was so dangerous hounds were sent home. No hunting was possible at Athenry on St. Stephen's Day, nor at Tuam on Friday, 29th, but hounds met there the following day, and after a delayed start, to soften the ground, went to Bermingham, and found in the gorse. This fox was headed on the road going for Cartron, and, doubling back, ran for Hillswood, and got to ground at Castlemoyle. This was a pleasant three-mile gallop. Newtown gorse was blank, and this finished the day.

A large field met the Master at Moorpark cross-roads on Tuesday last, and we were glad to welcome Lady Nelson among a number of visitors. The day was bitterly cold, with a strong east wind blowing. The gorse was blank, but, crossing the road, a fox was put up on the mountain, only to prove that scent was shockingly bad, and nothing could be done. Finding in the cross-roads covert at Cregmore, hounds ran a twisting fox round the Cregmore covert and down to the gorse, and on to Grange village, where he was killed in Mr. Fahy's house after a good hound hunt of 55 minutes. This fox had done damage in the village, and his death was a popular one. Coolarne was our next draw, but our fox got to ground, and we went on to Mira gorse. Finding at once, hounds put in an hour's very pretty, but slow, hunting before owning defeat on Laraghmore hill.

DUHALLOW HOUNDS

Fog and frost prevented hunting on St. Stephen's Day, and it was arranged to meet at Greenhall on the following Wednesday, weather permitting. There was a thick fog on Wednesday and the move-off was delayed for an hour, but it was decided hunting was impossible. However, the lucky few who went home with hounds found brilliant sunshine at Lisgriffin, and the Master decided to hunt. Leary's glen was blank, but we had two very nice hunts from Rockspring. Hounds were hardly into Rockspring when a fox was away, and, going past the fort and through Glenfield, was marked on the side of the Dromcollogher road. Going back to Rockspring, we found again, and this time went straight over the road through Glenfield and back across the road close to Liscarroll, from where hounds ran over a nice line nearly to Garrygort. Here our pilot turned left-handed through Highfort and on towards Egmont, then to the left, as if for Altamira, but the fox wheeled again, and we crossed various rivers and dykes and back through Glenfield into Rockspring. The fox did not delay here, and was viewed by the crowd on the hill towards Killinane. Hounds were away again, and, swinging right, crossed the stream at the Cummers, and were run out of scent when going towards Ardagh.

Foxes were very scarce when hounds hunted from the meet at Carrigdownane Bridge on Thursday, very little being done except a small sprint to ground from Terry's.

We wound up the week after a very successful dance at Byblox, with a great day at Kilmaclenine on Saturday. This time the fox in Groine left very quickly, and it was a glorious sight to see the hounds racing down the big fields by the kiln towards Ardskeagh, over the boreen and into Poulnareagha. There was little delay here, and, going away towards Ardprior, our pilot turned at the road back in the direction of Lisgriffin, and was unaccounted for at Drinagh. On the way to Ardprior it was decided to run hounds through Poulnareagha, the well-preserved covert of Mr. Cronin's. Hounds got away on good terms with their fox, and, settling down quickly, ran on to Ballycushion, and leaving the house on the right, went through Derryorgan to Ballyclough Park. Hounds pushed their fox out over the road through Lislea and on by the bog, and up the hill into Grome, where a hard-pressed fox eventually got to ground in a big rabbit hole in the covert. Most horses had had enough by now, and everybody went home thoroughly satisfied after a good night's dancing and a great day's hunting.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS

THE KILDARE.

January:	Meet.	Hour.
To-day	The Kennels (bye-day)	11.0
Saturday, 6	Celbridge	11.0

THE MEATH.

January:		
To-day	Hayes	11.0
Friday, 5	Killeen Castle	11.0

OTHER MEETS TO-DAY.

Kilkenny Hounds—Boolyglass Village, 11.0.
U.H.C. Hounds—Barada Cross, 11.30.
South Westmeath Hounds—Dorrington, 11.0.
Clare Harriers—Quin, 12.0.
East Down Harriers—Drumaroad, 12.0.
Mount Loftus Harriers—Red Bog, 12.0.
Boyle Harriers—Eastersnow, 12.0.
Tipperary Hounds—Camas Bridge, 11.0.
Roscommon Harriers—Knockcroghery, 12.0.
Limerick Harriers—Maryville, 12.0.
East Galway Hounds—Kellysgrove P.O., 11.0.

HUNT CARDS.

DUHALLOW HOUNDS.—January—Saturday, 6th, Pendy's Cross; Monday, 8th, John's Bridge; Wednesday, 10th, Cahirmee Cross and Hunt Dance, Liscarroll; Saturday, 13th, Liscarroll. At 11.0.

BREE HOUNDS. — January—Saturday, 6th, Ballymackessy Bridge (12 o'clock); Thursday, 11th, Killanne; Thursday, 18th, Caim; Wednesday, 24th, Castleboro' Gate; Saturday, 27th, Carr Cross-roads (11.30). At 11.0.

CARLOW HOUNDS.—January—Tuesday, 9th, Bull Ring, Rathmore; Saturday, 13th, Tullow; Tuesday, 16th, Fenagh House; Saturday, 20th, Kellistown. At 11.0.

BRAY HARRIERS. — Saturday, January 6th, Belair Hotel, Ashford, 2 o'clock.

NAAS RACES,

SATURDAY NEXT, January 6th.

FIRST RACE 1.30 p.m.

147 ENTRIES FOR SIX RACES.

Passenger Special leaves Kingsbridge at 12.10 p.m.

Frequent 'Bus Service to Course.

See Racing in Comfort at the Most Popular Racecourse in Ireland.

THE IRISH CUP MEETING

(Under I.C.C. Rules).

THE IRISH CUP,
PURSE,
AND PLATE,
WILL BE RUN OFF AT CLOUNANNA
ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
10th, 11th, 12th JANUARY.
REDUCED FARES. 'BUS SERVICES.
COVERED STAND.
CATERING AT POPULAR PRICES.

—(Advt.)

THE GRAND NATIONAL

ROYAL MAIL TO TRY AGAIN: LE CYGNE ENTERED

The brother trainers, Owen and Ivor Anthony, have entered seven horses for the Grand National, to be run at Liverpool on April 4.

Owen Anthony's candidates are Miss Dorothy Paget's Kilstar, Roman Hackle, John Chinaman and Le Cygne, and Ivor Anthony's are Mrs. C. Evans's Royal Mail, Mr. F. Ambrose Clark's The Uplifter, and Mrs. L. E. Stoddard's Milano.

Royal Mail won the Grand National of 1937. Kilstar was favourite for the race last year and finished third. Miss Paget bought Le Cygne last week from Lieutenant-Colonel Hill-Dillon. Kilstar and Le Cygne are engaged in the Red Cross Steeplechase at Leopardstown on January 20.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

THE F.A. OF IRELAND CUP DRAW

HOLDERS PLAY LEAGUE LEADERS

The draw for the first round of the F.A. of Ireland Cup was made last night as follows:—

Bray Unknowns v. Grattan United (Referee, Mr. P. Snape, Manchester).
Dundalk v. Distillery (Mr. S. Thompson, Belfast).
Limerick v. Shamrock Rovers (Mr. Burgess, Cork).
Waterford v. Longford Town (Mr. Baylor, Cork).
Brideville v. Bohemians (Mr. Rosbotham, Belfast).
St. James's Gate v. Shelbourne (Mr. H. Nattrass, Sunderland).
Sligo Rovers v. Cobh Ramblers (Mr. J. O'Keeffe, Dublin).
Drumcondra v. Cork City (Mr. Hamilton, Belfast).

The St. James's Gate-Shelbourne match will be played on Saturday, February 3, and all other matches on Sunday, February 4.

Distillery, Grattan United and Cobh Ramblers qualified as the four semi-finalists in the Intermediate Cup.

There were four applicants for the sixteenth place—Longford Town, Jacobs, Cork Bohemians and University College, Dublin; and on a vote Longford Town, leaders in the Leinster League, secured the vacancy by 17 votes against 4 for University College, and 1 each for the other two.

Longford Town fully merited inclusion, as in the only other season in which they took part in the competition they beat Evergreen (Cork) and Drumcondra before losing to Waterford, the ultimate winners of the trophy, in the semi-final.

The most attractive tie in the first round is between St. James's Gate and Shelbourne. Last season Shelbourne ended a long sequence of failures by winning the Cup for the first time, and though their record this season has not been a brilliant one, they are sure to put up a stout display. In St. James's Gate they will be opposed by a splendid Cup-tie side, and the unbeaten leaders in the League of Ireland.

Sligo Rovers, runners-up last season, have every reason to feel satisfied, as they are favoured by home advantage over Cobh Ramblers, who are likely to find the Western team too experienced for them.

Bray Unknowns have a fine record at home, but have had little luck in their Cup matches for some seasons back. They should at least go into the next round at the expense of Grattan United, but Dundalk will not have matters all in their favour against Distillery, a robust and experienced Cup-fighting team.

Limerick will need to show improvement if they are to survive at the expense of Shamrock Rovers, whilst two games which bear a very open appearance are Waterford v. Longford, and Brideville v. Bohemians.

APPEAL ANSWERED

THREE "STARS" TO PLAY FOR 'SPURS

The S O S sent out by Tottenham Hotspur to four of their "star" players now assisting other clubs has met with a ready response, and all are likely to be in the side for the big match on Saturday with Arsenal, the 'Spurs' co-tenants at White Hart Lane during the war. Ronald Dix, now playing for Bristol City, Burgess (Ebbw Vale) and Lyman (Northampton Town) have replied to the club that they will turn out, and the one doubt concerns Willie Hall, the English international, but it is hoped to know to-day whether he will be able to play.

Arsenal are endeavouring to find out if Bryn Jones, now playing for Notts County, and Drury (Nottingham Forest) will be available for them.

IRISH INTERNATIONAL IN SELECTED SIDE

On Saturday next Birmingham are taking an international side to Cardiff to play the City in a friendly match. Birmingham's team will include nine internationals, and the other two players, Martin and Craven, the inside forwards, have appeared in representative games. Martin played for England against Wales in the Red Cross representative match at Wrexham in November, and Craven was in an England eleven against Holland. The team is:—Hibbs (England); Hughes (Wales), Cummings (Scotland); Grosvenor (England), Allen (England), Dearson (Wales); Broome (England), Martin (Aston Villa), C. W. Jones (Wales), Craven (Birmingham), Brown (J.) (Ireland).

YESTERDAY'S RESULT.

Friendly Match—Falkirk 2, Newcastle United 1.

JAMES CANTY'S TEAM STRENGTHENED

Our Curragh Correspondent states that the bay filly, 2 yrs., by Salamis out of Bacchante, has arrived at James Canty's Curragh Glebe establishment. She is owned by the King's racing manager, Captain Charles Moore. Colonel Clarke's Great Caprice (3 yrs.), who has been wintering at home, has returned to the stable.

LACROSSE

LADY HARTY TOURNAMENT

The above tournament will be held to-day at Guinness's grounds at Crumlin. Play will commence at 11 a.m. Teams:—

Kestrels—P. Lefroy, S. Barrett, I. Graham, R. Charles, M. McComas, S. Weldon, J. Millar (captain), J. Seale, H. Dagg, M. Hinde, E. Dixon, B. Stronach. Sub.—B. Pearson.

Hawks—P. Clarke, R. Moore, J. McCullough, C. McMullen, N. Payne, A. Young, S. Dunlop (captain), S. Colville, A. Mitchell, D. Farrington, G. Maddock, N. Hanbury.

Eagles—I. Lombard, M. Dixon, J. Mitchell, C. Goodbody, M. Jones, D. Beamish, R. Rutherford, C. Byrne, I. Morrison, J. Terry, H. Griffith (captain), M. Stokes.

Falcons—B. Campbell (captain), J. Whiteside, D. Maddock, J. Lamb, M. L. Jones, A. Morrow, J. Lombard, P. Norman, J. Robinson, T. Hanbury, M. Ledgerwood, A. Patton. Sub.—J. Thompson.

Vultures—M. Leonard, P. Graham, F. Stringer, H. Barrett, P. Hartwell, E. West, B. Scott (captain), J. Huet, G. Jackson, M. Hopkins, S. Morgan, E. Lombard.

THE GAME IN CORK

Efforts are being made to introduce the game into Cork. Yesterday the first match, a friendly, was played at Douglas between two local teams composed chiefly of school girls on holidays. It is hoped to establish a permanent club in Cork at an early date. Meanwhile another fixture is being arranged, in which a selected Cork team will oppose Pioneers, of Dublin.

WORK AT THE CURRAGH

THE CURRAGH, Wednesday.

A succession of severe night-frosts has hampered training operations throughout the past week, and there has been little activity. This morning training operations were again restricted.

BRABAZON'S Jack Chaucer, Phantom III., Pancake, Shrarmore, Ballyhooley, Pat's Girl and others walked and trotted.

CANTY'S Charming Boy walked and trotted.

DAWSON'S Fair Von, Knight's Maid, Portlester, What Not and others exercised in the home paddocks.

FETHERSTONHAUGH'S Duke of Burgundy, Going Strong, Mayerling, Roundsman, Young Mischief, Cottage Loaf, Hebridean, Goldbeater, Brennan and Cool Avon trotted on the roads.

PARKINSON'S Villon, Fairwargor, Romaning, Roanmore and others had healthy exercise.

WELLESLEY'S Bland Wing, Vatout Lad and others had healthy exercise.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

TO-DAY'S FIXTURE

Wanderers' Senior Schoolboys v. Ampleforth. Lansdowne road, 2.30.

TEAMS.

Wanderers' Schoolboys—J. D. O'Reilly; N. Carlyle, R. S. Allen, P. M. Rosntree, J. R. Lowe; E. Reid, W. Rooke; S. Coe, J. P. Comyn, J. B. Hodgins, H. S. Hoggard, M. Law, F. Lewis-Crosby, D. Sherriff, A. White.

Ampleforth—L. Starkie; J. Corballis, P. O'Driscoll, M. Carvill and another; O. Flynn, E. O'Hare; T. Hallinan, J. Cowan, E. Boylan, H. Radcliff, another, E. Mathews, F. Daly, A. Blake.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Lansdowne Senior Schoolboys 15 points, Wanderers' Senior Schoolboys 5 points.

IRISH TRAINING STABLES

J. DAWSON'S TEAM

Classic Candidate in Training at Rathbride Manor

BY OUR CURRAGH CORRESPONDENT.

THE late Michael Dawson, who was only fifty-nine years of age when he died on December 22nd, 1926, was one of the greatest trainers ever associated with the Irish turf. His stable at Rathbride Manor rarely sheltered less than a hundred horses, and such high-class performers as Great Surprise, Hornet's Beauty, Winkfield's Pride, Ayn Hali, Bachelor's Button, Berrill, Mount Prospect, St. Brendan, Loch Lomond, Melmond, and numerous others, all passed through his hands. In twenty-one years he sent out winners of more than 1,200 races, and whenever he did not actually head the winning list of trainers, he was invariably second. His success was tremendous and continuous.

His eldest son, Joe, was granted a trainer's licence in 1927, and during that first season saddled 20 winners of 39 races, worth £2,477 in prize-money. The principal patrons of the stable were then the late Mr. Albert Lowry, and the late Mr. Arthur McCann. The passing of both these sportsmen meant a cutting down of the string but hard work and the gift of "placing" moderate animals to the best advantage enabled the trainer to keep Rathbride much in the limelight. Joe Dawson has carried out successful "raids" on the jumping meetings at Manchester, Haydock, Wolverhampton and other English venues with Swift Agnes, Jurat, Jorto, Melita, Moholi, Cornafulla, Arab Man, Dawmar, Heartburn, etc., while equally profitable excursions have been regularly made with flat-racers. He rejuvenated the smart Prudent Pat to win a Galway Hurdle and trained Guiding Light when this gelding won the "Plate" at Ballybrit.

A CLASSIC HOPE

So far Joe Dawson has had no horse capable of gaining classic distinction, but there are signs of great expectations in this direction durin, the coming season. The creator of this hope is Lord Milton's beautiful filly, The Little Wench, who was so well galloped last year, but found the going all against her when the racecourse test came.

Standing about 16 hands, she is difficult to fault in any respect, and it is possible to become enthusiastic about her prospects for the Irish 1,000 Guineas at the Curragh in May. His own colt, Golden Rain, was improving rapidly last back-end and, having thickened and done well generally, he is expected to be a very good horse in his second season. The backward Mill Boy is reasonably certain to lose his maiden certificate without great difficulty, for there is much latent ability in this progressive three-year-old and he has had only one race.

Fair Von will win a hurdle event when he has learned more about the game, and so, too, should Melmoon, who has been very backward, but may make a really good timber-topper now that he is gaining in strength and furnishing a big frame.

The pick of the two-year-olds is Hampus, a good-looking, well-grown son of Gallini. The dam, Apple Blossom, bred the very useful Alistair and Blackoe and came from a line of winner-producers.

HORSES IN TRAINING

ERIN'S CALL, br. f., 4 yrs., by Apelle—Maureen.
FAIR VON, b. h., 5 yrs., by Schiavoni—Fair Head.
KNIGHT'S MAID, br. m., 5 yrs., by Knight of the Garter—Shady Maid.
LUMINAL, b. f., 4 yrs., by Tolgus—Atropine.
MELMOON, b. g., 4 yrs., by Santillo—Meltol.
PORTLESTER, b. g., 6 yrs., by Greek Bachelor—Primtol.
ROYAL BAND, b. g., 9 yrs., by Duke of Buckingham—Rigadoon.
WAINSFORD, ch. g., 6 yrs., by Beresford—Wanette.
WHAT NOT, bl. m., 6 yrs., by Watford—Galloper Queen.
B. g., 4 yrs. by Santillo—Rigadoon.

THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

GOLDEN RAIN, ch. c. by Torlonia—Golden Mist.
LINKTOY, bl. c. by Link Boy—Toybridge.
MILL BOY gr. g. by Lansdowne—Milennis.
THE LITTLE WENCH, b. f. by Knight of the Garter—Red Leg.

TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

HAMPUS, b. c. by Gallini—Apple Blossom.
B. g. by On Parade—Even Up.
Bl. f. by Interlace—Auchmor.
Gr. g. by Lansdowne—White Sleeves.

Owners—Miss M. Ballesty, Mrs. M. Dawson, Lord Milton, Mr. P. J. Ruttledge, Mr. M. Owens, Mr. J. F. Byrne and himself.

Jockey—A. Dardis (8st.).

BOXING

CONFERENCE ON SPLIT

"Rebel" Promoters Walk Out: Peace Offer by Board

AN olive branch was offered by the British Boxing Board of Control, and a statement was issued by the Chairman (Colonel R. E. Myddelton), after Mr. Sydney Hulls and Mr. Jack Solomons had left the board's offices in London yesterday, during a conference called to discuss the "split." Colonel Myddelton emphasised the necessity for proper control of professional boxing by people who had no financial interest in contests, and claimed that the administrative stewards had never abused the power "that the boxing community originally placed in their hands for the control of this great and universally popular sport."

Mr. Hulls and Mr. Solomons, who resigned two weeks ago, had been asked to meet the stewards and members of the Southern Council to discuss the situation, and, if possible, to compose the differences which led to the breakaway. After listening to proposals for more than two hours, Mr. Hulls left the meeting, and later he was followed by Mr. Solomons. Previously both men had asked for an adjournment of two weeks, so that they might prepare their "case."

BOARD'S OFFER

Some time afterwards the conference ended, and the following statement was issued:—

"The administrative stewards of the B.B.B. of C. to-day received the Southern Area Council, accompanied by Mr. Sydney Hulls and Mr. Jack Solomons.

"The administrative stewards came to the following decision:—If Mr. Hulls and Mr. Solomons care to apply to the stewards for consideration of their resignations, the stewards will grant their application. In the meantime they are both unlicensed. The stewards will at the earliest opportunity consider the points raised by the Southern Area Council."

After leaving the meeting Mr. Hulls explained his action. "I listened to proposals and suggestions," he said. "Then, when my legal adviser began to speak, the chairman reminded me that I had already thrown in my licence. I remarked that it was the same sort of dictatorship and then left the conference. I was asked by several people to return, but I felt I could not do so in the circumstances."

Mr. Solomons said: "There were several arguments and I decided to leave."

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Colonel R. E. Myddelton, who presided at the conference, issued a signed statement, in which he presented the facts of the controversy from the board's standpoint. He pointed out that professional boxing cannot be carried on to the satisfaction of the public unless it is conducted on proper lines and controlled by people who have no financial interest in contests.

"Boxing control carried on under such conditions is irksome to many of the men engaged in its activities, but not for the boxers themselves," the statement continued. "It appears, to me that some of the disgruntled fraternity would like to retain the Board of Control, but so manage the members that they could control the stewards.

"If there are grievances they can always be adjusted, and I, as chairman, have never refused to hear and attend to complaints personally. Nor do I think the stewards have ever abused their power."

CRICKET

YORKSHIRE'S 21ST CHAMPIONSHIP

WOOD GETS OVER £2,000 FROM BENEFIT

Preparatory to the Yorkshire County Club holding their annual general meeting at Sheffield on Thursday next, the committee publish a satisfactory report. Champions for the 21st time, Yorkshire finished the year financially sound. Revenue from gates showed a reduction of £3,066 from 1938, when the Australians were over, and instead of £3,345 from Tests, the share of the three England and West Indies matches was only £190. Moreover, bad weather affected the attendances until August.

As some set-off, members paid £200 more in subscriptions, and the year's working showed a profit of almost £55 after granting £435 as ground bonuses and allocating £1,400 to the improvements fund. Accumulated funds amount to £23,261.

Owing to the war, the Yorkshire committee, of necessity, regard county cricket this year as uncertain, but hope that the support of members will keep the club organisation in a satisfactory state. All members of the county team are either serving in the fighting forces or taking part in other forms of national service, but Yorkshire has some very promising young players needing little further experience to make them ready for first-class cricket.

Sir Stanley Jackson is nominated as President for the second year.

Despite the loss of a day owing to rain, Arthur Wood, the wicket-keeper, will receive £2,568 for his benefit. The gate receipts were only £547, but subscriptions and collections brought in £2,036.

GOLF CLUB NOTICES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS' G.S.

Competition at Portmarnock—A. Elmes (9), 71; T. A. Healy (0), 77. Afternoon fourball (nine holes)—A. Elmes and W. Fagan, all square. Committee for 1940:—President—R. Gracey. Vice-President—I. J. Rice. Captain—H. D. Thornton. Treasurer—C. McNamara. Secretary—B. C. Muntz. Committee—H. Briscoe, Dr. Hanly, W. J. Fagan, W. White, J. A. Ryan, J. O'Brien, T. A. Healy.

DELGANY.

Ladies' Branch. January 9—Medal, postponed from January 2, 18 holes, strokes. Arrange opponents. Committee meeting at 1.30.

DUN LAOGHAIRE.

Ladies' Branch. Qualified for box finals. Class I.—Mrs. O'Dwyer, Mrs. Croker, Mrs. Warren, Miss McAuley, Mrs. McConnell, Mrs. Brown, Miss Hutchinson, Mrs. Fry, Mrs. Solomons, Mrs. Cochrane, Miss K. Moore. Class II.—Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. O'Farrell, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Dempsey, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. O'Connor, Mrs. Connelly, Mrs. Holland. To be played by January 17th, 18 holes, strokes.

SKERRIES.

Club prize. Class I.—J. F. Owens (1½), 36½; P. F. Flood (5), 37. Class II.—I. McNamara (9), 33; F. Colthurst (8½), 34½; Dr. F. Healy (10), 36; F. O'Dowd (12), 36. Saturday next—Club prize. Sunday—Surprise mixed foursomes. Intending players must have their names in by Saturday.

COURSING

OMAGH POSTPONED

Owing to the frozen state of the course at Strathroy, Omagh, yesterday, the meeting of the County Tyrone Club was postponed.

IRISH SPORTSMEN ABROAD.

If you have a relative or friend living abroad interested in IRISH RACING, HUNTING, COURSING, RUGBY, HOCKEY, GOLF or KENNEL matters he will appreciate a copy of "THE IRISH FIELD," which will be sent throughout the year for the sum of 13/- (postage included), half-year 6/6, quarter 3/3. Head Office—11 D'Olier street, Dublin.—(Advt.)

SNOOKER

FINE RECOVERY BY ALEX. BROWN

DAVIS HAS POINTLESS GAME AT GLASGOW

Alex Brown made a splendid recovery at Thurston's, London, yesterday, in the early session of his Gold Cup tournament heat with Tom Newman, and, after being overhauled, managed to regain the lead by some fine break-building. Brown was off form at the start, and, although he made a break of 28 in the third game, he could not prevent Newman from winning three off the reel, to go in front. In the fourth frame Brown took the last two reds with a pink and a black, and all the pool balls, in a break of 42. Early in the fifth Newman made a costly miss, letting Brown in to take twelve reds, eight blacks, three pinks and a yellow in a run of 88. Newman added only eight points to his frame start of ten. Brown led 13-12 at the interval, and, winning three frames at the later session, increased his advantage to two. Close—Brown 16 frames, Newman 14 frames.

LEE IN FORM

Sydney Lee was in brilliant form at Burroughe's Hall, London, and won four of the five frames against Walter Donaldson at the early session of their Gold Cup tournament heat. Donaldson won the first game, but afterwards the Scot did not show his best potting style, and Lee scored four wins in succession, to be only one behind at the interval. In each of the second, third and fourth games Lee took all the pool balls in a finishing break. Donaldson, who is conceding 20 points in each game, had breaks of 33 and 22, to give himself a chance of winning the last frame, but later he conceded 18 points in penalties and Lee won by 17. Lee drew level at the second session, when he won three of the five frames. Close—Donaldson 15, Lee 15.

UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE FOR DAVIS

Joe Davis had a snooker "duck," probably for the first time in his professional career, at Glasgow yesterday, in the last frame of the early session of his match with Sidney Smith. Smith, who is receiving 20 points in each game, won this extraordinary frame by 136-0 with the help of a break of 85. Davis won three of the other frames, and the players were still on level terms at the interval. Davis won four frames at night, and wound up with a lead of two. Close:—Davis, 19; Smith, 17.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

MUNSTER TRIAL TEAMS

The following are the teams for Saturday's Munster senior trial at Cork:—

Greys—Goal, N. Hayes (Queenstown), P. Kelly (Ashton). Backs—Right, H. Cagney (Cork); left, N. Daly (Old Ursulines). Half-backs—Right, M. Hegarty (U.C.C.) and H. Jermyn (Old Rochelle); centre-half, M. Barry (Cork); left, M. O'Leary (Ashton); right-wing, D. Cagney (Cork); right-inner, B. Murphy (Queenstown); centre forward, J. Harman (Queenstown); left-inner, J. Burns (Old Rochelle); left-wing, N. Conway (Ashton).

Blues—Goal, M. O'Callaghan (U.C.C.). Backs—Right, A. Murphy (Ashton); left, B. Roche (Cork). Half-backs—Right, P. O'Farrell (Ashton), centre half, A. Moore (Ashton); left, P. O'Flynn (Queenstown); right-wing, M. Hegarty (U.C.C.) and N. Coleman (Old Ursulines); right-inner, P. Barrett (Ashton); centre forward, L. Dillon (Civil Service); left-inner, M. Hardwick (Ashton); left-wing, S. Loane (Queenstown).

IRISH NEWS IN BRIEF

More Maize for Cork.—A further seven thousand tons of maize for consumption in Eire has reached Cork.

Possible Orders for Derry.—Derry shirt and collar factories, which are busy on War Office orders, yesterday received a request to tender for almost half a million shirts for the Admiralty.

Body Found in Field.—The body of William James Blackburn (69), farmer, Magheracora, Convoy, County Donegal, was found in a field by his wife and son. Mr. Blackburn left home in the morning, and, as he had not returned by evening, a search was made.

Sentence for Bigamy.—At Derry Crown Sessions yesterday, Frederick Percival Lloyd (51), London, dredger worker, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, to date from December 2, on a charge of bigamously marrying Susan Elizabeth Walker, factory worker, of Derry. Both Mrs. Lloyd and Miss Walker were in court.

Damages Awarded.—An award of £68 with costs and expenses, was made at Galway Circuit Court yesterday to John Grealish, a minor, suing by his father, Patrick Grealish, of Currageen, Aranmore, against the Minister for Finance for damages for injuries sustained when plaintiff was knocked down by a motor cycle driven by Private Wadden, Renmore Barracks, Galway.

Distinction for Northern Artist.—Mr. Boyd Morrison, a Northern artist, who resides at Bangor, Co. Down, has two exhibits at the United Artists' Exhibition in the Royal Academy, London, in aid of the Red Cross. One is an oil painting of Ballycrochan Farm, Co. Down, and the other is a drawing, "Sculptor's Head," in which there is exceptionally fine delineation.

Costly Smuggling.—Pigs' heads and pigs' feet cost James Savage, of Carrickedmond, a border townland near Dundalk, a fine of £326 at Dundalk District Court yesterday. Savage, described as a cooper, pleaded guilty to the unlawful importation of a quantity of pigs' products to the value of £24. The District Justice allowed a stay of two months, and recommended the Revenue Commissioners to make a reduction owing to the size of Savage's family.

To Subsidise Rents?—When the Clerk stated at Ballina Urban Council meeting yesterday that on 519 cottages owned by the Council the arrears of rent amounted to £1,719 8s. 3d., he added that it would come to a time when the Government would have to aid tenants in paying rent. Mr. McAvock said that rents of slum houses should be a national charge and ratepayers should not be asked to pay arrears of rent. It was decided to ask the Government to increase the subsidy in respect of slum cottages occupied by persons on the dole and in receipt of home assistance.

It Was Dry in Derry.—Last year was Derry's third driest year in thirty-six years, according to local rainfall figures.

Fermanagh Fire.—Border patrol police early yesterday morning discovered the grocery premises and stores of Messrs. Moore Bros., Termon, Fermanagh, in flames. The fire was so well under way that nothing could save the premises, which were completely destroyed.

Medical Appointment.—Balrothery Board of Assistance yesterday appointed Dr. P. J. Walsh, Portmarnock, Medical Officer for Malahide Dispensary District. Two other candidates, Dr. Margaret O'Doherty, Balbriggan, and Dr. Quinlan, of Oldtown, Kilsallaghan, were defeated.

Sent for Trial.—At Newry yesterday Patrick Cryan, *alias* Thomas McGinn, *alias* John Gallagher, stated to be a native of County Sligo, was returned for trial on a charge of having at Newry obtained £6 8s. 6d. from Kathleen F. Cahill, Hill street, Newry, by means of a worthless cheque.

Sympathy To Chairman.—After passing a vote of condolence with the chairman, Alderman P. S. Doyle, T.D., on the death of his wife, Dublin Board of Assistance yesterday adjourned its meeting. Officials and members of the Board joined in expressing deep sympathy with Alderman Doyle, who has been chairman for many years.

Sent to Borstal.—At Derry Sessions yesterday, John D. Wafer (17), insurance agent, Prehen road, Derry, was sentenced to three years in a Borstal Institution on five charges of breaking and entering premises in the city and stealing money and various articles. Michael McShane (21), apprentice joiner, Foyle street, Derry, who was charged with him, was allowed off on bail.

Why Nurses Resign.—When it was reported to Galway Board of Health yesterday that a nurse had resigned, and that the local Appointments Commission had been asked to fill the vacancy at a salary of £150 rising to £200, the County M.O.H. said that they could not get nurses to work in Galway because of the fact that they had to learn Irish when they came there, and, furthermore, the salary offered was too small.

DEATH FROM HEART FAILURE

A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence, that death was due to heart failure, was returned at an inquest in the City Morgue yesterday, held by Dr. D. A. MacErlean, City Coroner, on Patrick Fogarty (75), a retired postal official, 75 Bulfin road, Inchicore, Dublin, who was involved in an accident with a Dublin United Tramways Company's 'bus at Emmet road, Inchicore, on December 9th, and died in Steevens's Hospital on December 28.

Dr. Richard Baker, Steevens's Hospital, in reply to Mr. Sean Ryan, who appeared for the D.U.T. Company, said that the man had died from natural causes. Death had been accelerated by the accident.

SCOTTISH AUTHOR KILLED

Mr. Donald Carswell, the author and journalist, was killed in a London street accident on Tuesday night as he was leaving the Home Office, where he has been employed for some months. Mr. Carswell was 57.

After leaving Glasgow University, Mr. Carswell worked on the *Glasgow Herald* for eight years, and was subsequently on the staff of *The Times*. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, and published a series of notable British trials. His wife, Catherine Carswell, is the novelist who wrote "The Savage Pilgrimage," dealing with D. H. Lawrence.

HOCKEY

PROVINCIAL MATCH DATES

At a meeting of the Leinster Branch Council, held at Londonbridge road last night, it was announced that the senior interprovincial matches between Leinster and Connaught and Leinster and Munster will be played in Dublin on January 19 and 20, respectively. Mr. White (Cork) was chosen the umpire from Munster for the latter game. The Leinster v. Munster junior interprovincial will be played in Dublin on February 24.

LEINSTER TEAM CHANGE

H. F. Sloan (Three Rock Rovers) will be unable to play at inside-left for Leinster against an Ulster XI. at Banbridge next Saturday. T. J. McVeagh moves to inside-left, and J. Gray (Imperial Tobacco Co.) replaces McVeagh on the wing.

BADMINTON

BEAUMONT CLUB

A general meeting will be held on Monday next, 8th January, at 8 o'clock. All members are asked to attend.

THE IRISH FIELD

SPORTING ALMANAC FOR 1940

GIVING:—

Irish Racing Fixtures for the year.

Dates of Principal Irish and English Races, with last year's winners.

Previous Winners of Irish and English Classic and Important Races.

Irish Racing Statistics for 1939.

Past Winners of the Waterloo and Irish Coursing Cups.

Agricultural and Dog Show Fixtures, and a list of important sporting events.

A Picture of last Season's Champion Sire, SEA SERPENT, will be PRESENTED FREE with next Saturday's issue of the

IRISH FIELD

Readers are requested to *ORDER IN ADVANCE* through their local Newsagent

(Continued from Page 5.)

this particular bill for a decision, but he did not know.

ARMED GROUPS

NO AUTHORITY FROM THE PEOPLE

Continuing, Mr. DE VALERA said that there was nobody in the country who doubted for a moment that there were arms in the country in the hands of private individuals and of groups. Certain groups had issued proclamations taking to themselves power to declare war in the name of the Irish people, and that group generally did not want to recognise the institutions set up by the majority of the people of this community. They were prepared to use these arms whenever it suited them without any regard for getting power from the Irish people to do so. They were prepared to use them against the organised forces of this State, and were prepared to embroil this country with a neighbouring State if it suited them.

There could be only one Government and one Army and one Legislature in this country—(Opposition hear, hear)—and there was no reasonable doubt that any reasonable man could have that the Irish people had adopted a Constituion and adopted organs of government and a Legislature, and given that Legislature certain powers to protect the community, and had given their representatives in that Legislature sole power of determining national policy, and if there be domestic difference they must be settled by the people in a peaceable way.

Mr. McGILLIGAN—In a constitutional way.

Mr. DE VALERA—Yes.

Mr. McGILLIGAN—You did not always observe that.

Mr. DE VALERA—I did, but the gentlemen on the opposite benches did not act constitutionally. The people who are putting on us the responsibility of departing from constitutional means are responsible for it themselves, but we are likely to go to our graves without settling that.

USURPING AUTHORITY

There can be no doubt, said Mr. de Valera, that these people, assuming to act in the name of our people have not been elected by the Irish people. They are usurping authority here and they cannot be permitted to do so. (Opposition applause and hear, hear.) The State must be in a position to defend itself against this and the individuals must be brought to book.

Mr. McGILLIGAN—As quickly as possible.

Mr. DE VALERA—As quickly as possible.

Mr. DE VALERA went on to say: "I am as interested in the freedom of the individual as anybody in this House, but we are dealing with a situation where full legal, demonstrative proof cannot be given in cases of this kind. The responsibility may be well known, but you cannot prove it. Are we to go on here talking about legal niceties when there is happening something which can end this country? It cannot be permitted. Any commonsense community would not allow it. We want the powers which we believed that we had in the Act which was declared unconstitutional. We want to restrain people who are capable of causing a great deal of mischief, bringing this country into a position from which they could not get it out. They have no authority to do it, and there is no wisdom in their methods so far as the national point of view is concerned."

PARTITION ISSUE

It was suggested that the cause was because Britain's hand was interfering, added Mr. de Valera. Fundamentally it was the partition of the country that was the urging motive that was keeping this organisation in existence; but the fact that this evil, as they all recognised it to be, existed was not going to be an excuse for people in this community to get it into a position in which it might lose everything that it had. This community was prepared to take any measure that it could to bring partition to an end.

Mr. ESMONDE (U.I., Wexford)—Why not use the wireless?

Mr. DE VALERA—If it was going to be effective by the use of wireless, it would be easy.

Mr. ESMONDE—It would hurry it up. Mr. Esmonde added that he would give suggestions to Mr. de Valera as to how it could be done.

Mr. McGILLIGAN—Would not a note broadcast to America help?

Mr. DE VALERA—Sometimes it does.

Mr. DAVIN (Labour)—Put the Minister for Industry and Commerce on the wireless next, from Belfast.

Mr. de VALERA—We all recognise that the existence of partition is going to be a disturbing factor in this community. We know that, and we want to remove it as a disturbing factor, as one which is always coming between us and our neighbours.

If those people who say that they have a method for doing that successfully, they ought to be able to convince the people. There is no need for them to get arms and to call the forces of the State "the enemy." They can get possession of those forces as well as any other that they are able to get, if they are able to convince the people that they have a plan. I am perfectly certain that the Irish people would put into office immediately any Government which could show that they had an effective plan for bringing partition to an end.

Mr. HICKEY (Labour, Cork)—The Irish people have not got traditional lawlessness, as we have been told to-day by a certain journalist in this country.

THE TEST OF THE COURTS

Mr. DE VALERA—The Irish people have been maligned in the past because of their resistance to laws imposed from outside, and it has been said that on account of that they were lawless. On another occasion I spoke of the tribute paid to the Irish people for obedience to law and willingness to submit to the rule of law in the past. The position here is that a group within the country take upon themselves the right to say that they represent the nation, and that what they want to do is the right thing to be done.

Whether they were right or wrong in their method of obtaining the powers that they sought, said Mr. DE VALERA, would only be proved when the matter was tested in the Courts. If they were wrong it would be unfortunate, for they would have to amend the Constitution.

FIANNA FAIL SPEECHES RECALLED

Mr. W. NORTON (Lab., Kildare) said that the Emergency Powers Bill had been enacted because of the state of war in Europe, and the necessity for providing for the securing of public safety. The Minister that day had read out a most unconvincing list of offences to justify the bill. There was only one grave offence, and the responsibility for that rested with the Ministry.

Mr. NORTON then reverted to speeches made by the members of the Government, when in Opposition, to Mr. Cosgrave's amendment of the then Constitution by the addition of Article 2A, and recalled that then the Taoiseach said there was ample power in the ordinary law to deal with any conspiracy; the present Minister for Local Government then said that the then Government had a hopeless policy in economics, and had only one success, and that was in making war on their fellow-citizens; and the then Deputy Hugo Flinn described that measure as a law for worms and crawling creatures. The Taoiseach then said that coercion did not appeal to him, and that it was quite unnecessary, and in New Ross he expressed the opinion that he did not believe they were so vicious-minded that there was a large class of people that should be governed by Coercion Acts. There was then to be a new policy of peace and the abolition of coercion.

THEN AND NOW

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WS IN BRIEF

It Was Dry in Derry.—Last year was Derry's third driest year in thirty-six years, according to local rainfall figures.

Fermanagh Fire.—Border patrol police early yesterday morning discovered the grocery premises and stores of Messrs. Moore Bros., Termon, Fermanagh, in flames. The fire was so well under way that nothing could save the premises, which were completely destroyed.

Medical Appointment. Balrothery Board of Assistance yesterday appointed Dr. P. J. Walsh, Portmarnock, Medical Officer for Malahide Dispensary District. Two other candidates, Dr. Margaret O'Doherty, Balbriggan, and Dr. Quinlan, of Oldtown, Kilsallaghan, were defeated.

Sent for Trial. At Newry yesterday Patrick Cygan, *alias* Thomas McGinn, *alias* John Gallagher, stated to be a native of County Sligo, was returned for trial on a charge of having at Newry obtained £6 8s. 6d. from Kathleen F. Cahill, Hill street, Newry, by means of a worthless cheque.

Sympathy To Chairman.—After passing a vote of condolence with the chairman, Alderman P. S. Doyle, T.D., on the death of his wife, Dublin Board of Assistance yesterday adjourned its meeting. Officials and members of the Board joined in expressing deep sympathy with Alderman Doyle, who has been chairman for many years.

Sent to Borstal.—At Derry Sessions yesterday, John D. Wafer (17), insurance agent, Prehen road, Derry, was sentenced to three years in a Borstal Institution on five charges of breaking and entering premises in the city and stealing money and various articles. Michael McShane (21), apprentice joiner, Foyle street, Derry, who was charged with him, was allowed off on bail.

Why Nurses Resign—When it was reported to Galway Board of Health yesterday that a nurse had resigned, and that the local Appointments Commission had been asked to fill the vacancy at a salary of £150 rising to £200, the County M.O.H. said that they could not get nurses to work in Galway because of the fact that they had to learn Irish when they came there, and, furthermore, the salary offered was too small.

DEATH FROM HEART FAILURE

A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence, that death was due to heart failure, was returned at an inquest in the City Morgue yesterday, held by Dr. D. A. MacErlean, City Coroner, on Patrick Fogarty (75), a retired postal official, 75 Bulfin road, Inchicore, Dublin, who was involved in an accident with a Dublin United Tramways Company's bus at Emmet road, Inchicore, on December 9th, and died in Steevens's Hospital on December 28.

Dr. Richard Baker, Steevens's Hospital, in reply to Mr. Sean Ryan, who appeared for the D.U.T. Company, said that the man had died from natural causes. Death had been accelerated by the accident.

SCOTTISH AUTHOR KILLED

Mr. Donald Carswell, the author and journalist, was killed in a London street accident on Tuesday night as he was leaving the Home Office, where he has been employed for some months. Mr. Carswell was 57.

After leaving Glasgow University, Mr. Carswell worked on the *Glasgow Herald* for eight years, and was subsequently on the staff of *The Times*. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, and published a series of notable British trials. His wife, Catherine Carswell, is the novelist who wrote "The Savage Pilgrimage," dealing with D. H. Lawrence.

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CONTINUATION OF DAIL DEBATE

(Continued from Page 5.)

this particular bill for a decision, but he did not know.

ARMED GROUPS

NO AUTHORITY FROM THE PEOPLE

Continuing, Mr. DE VALERA said that there was nobody in the country who doubted for a moment that there were arms in the country in the hands of private individuals and of groups. Certain groups had issued proclamations taking to themselves power to declare war in the name of the Irish people, and that group generally did not want to recognise the instiutions set up by the majority of the people of this community. They were prepared to use these arms whenever it suited them without any regard for getting power from the Irish people to do so. They were prepared to use them against the organised forces of this State, and were prepared to embroil this country with a neighbouring State if it suited them.

There could be only one Government and one Army and one Legislature in this country—(Opposition hear, hear)—and there was no reasonable doubt that any reasonable man could have that the Irish people had adopted a Constituion and adopted organs of government and a Legislature, and given that Legislature certain powers to protect the community, and had given their representatives in that Legislature sole power of determining national policy, and if there be domestic difference they must be settled by the people in a peaceable way.

Mr. McGILLIGAN—In a constitutional way.

Mr. DE VALERA—Yes.

Mr. McGILLIGAN—You did not always observe that.

Mr. DE VALERA—I did, but the gentlemen on the opposite benches did not act constitutionally. The people who are putting on us the responsibility of departing from constitutional means are responsible for it themselves, but we are likely to go to our graves without settling that.

USURPING AUTHORITY

There can be no doubt, said Mr. de Valera, that these people, assuming to act in the name of our people have not been elected by the Irish people. They are usurping authority here and they cannot be permitted to do so. (Opposition applause and hear, hear.) The State must be in a position to defend itself against this and the individuals must be brought to book.

Mr. McGILLIGAN—As quickly as possible.

Mr. DE VALERA—As quickly as possible.

Mr. DE VALERA went on to say: "I am as interested in the freedom of the individual as anybody in this House, but we are dealing with a situation where full legal, demonstrative proof cannot be given in cases of this kind. The responsibility may be well known, but you cannot prove it. Are we to go on here talking about legal niceties when there is happening something which can end this country? It cannot be permitted. Any commonsense community would not allow it. We want the powers which we believed that we had in the Act which was declared unconstitutional. We want to restrain people who are capable of causing a great deal of mischief, bringing this country into a position from which they could not get it out. They have no authority to do it, and there is no wisdom in their methods so far as the national point of view is concerned."

PARTITION ISSUE

It was suggested that the cause was because Britain's hand was interfering, added Mr. de Valera. Fundamentally it was the partition of the country that was the urging motive that was keeping this organisation in existence; but the fact that this evil, as they all recognised it to be, existed was not going to be an excuse for people in this community to get it into a position in which it might lose everything that it had. This community was prepared to take any measure that it could to bring partition to an end.

Mr. ESMONDE (U.I., Wexford)—Why not use the wireless?

Mr. DE VALERA—If it was going to be effective by the use of wireless, it would be easy.

Mr. ESMONDE—It would hurry it up. Mr. Esmonde added that he would give suggestions to Mr. de Valera as to how it could be done.

Mr. McGILLIGAN—Would not a note broadcast to America help?

Mr. DE VALERA—Sometimes it does.

Mr. DAVIN (Labour)—Put the Minister for Industry and Commerce on the wireless next, from Belfast.

Mr. de VALERA—**We all recognise that the existence of partition is going to be a disturbing factor in this community. We know that, and we want to remove it as a disturbing factor, as one which is always coming between us and our neighbours.**

If those people who say that they have a method for doing that successfully, they ought to be able to convince the people. There is no need for them to get arms and to call the forces of the State "the enemy." They can get possession of those forces as well as any other that they are able to get, if they are able to convince the people that they have a plan. I am perfectly certain that the Irish people would put into office immediately any Government which could show that they had an effective plan for bringing partition to an end.

Mr. HICKEY (Labour, Cork)—The Irish people have not got traditional lawlessness, as we have been told to-day by a certain journalist in this country.

THE TEST OF THE COURTS

Mr. DE VALERA—The Irish people have been maligned in the past because of their resistance to laws imposed from outside, and it has been said that on account of that they were lawless. On another occasion I spoke of the tribute paid to the Irish people for obedience to law and willingness to submit to the rule of law in the past. The position here is that a group within the country take upon themselves the right to say that they represent the nation, and that what they want to do is the right thing to be done.

Whether they were right or wrong in their method of obtaining the powers that they sought, said Mr. DE VALERA, would only be proved when the matter was tested in the Courts. It they were wrong it would be unfortunate, for they would have to amend the Constitution.

FIANNA FAIL SPEECHES RECALLED

Mr. W. NORTON (Lab., Kildare) said that the Emergency Powers Bill had been enacted because of the state of war in Europe, and the necessity for providing for the securing of public safety. The Minister that day had read out a most unconvincing list of offences to justify the bill. There was only one grave offence, and the responsibility for that rested with the Ministry.

Mr. NORTON then reverted to speeches made by the members of the Government, when in Opposition, to Mr. Cosgrave's amendment of the then Constitution by the addition of Article 2A, and recalled that then the Taoiseach said there was ample power in the ordinary law to deal with any conspiracy; the present Minister for Local Government then said that the then Government had a hopeless policy in economics, and had only one success, and that was in making war on their fellow-citizens; and the then Deputy Hugo Flinn described that measure as a law for worms and crawling creatures. The Taoiseach then said that coercion did not appeal to him, and that it was quite unnecessary, and in New Ross he expressed the opinion that he did not believe they were so vicious-minded that there was a large class of people that should be governed by Coercion Acts. There was then to be a new policy of peace and the abolition of coercion.

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Mr. DE VALERA—There is no justification now.

Mr. NORTON—There was none then and none now.

THE FORCES OF DISORDER

TAOISEACH'S ACADEMIC CONDEMNATION

Professor O'SULLIVAN (U.I., Kerry) said that they had from the Taoiseach no definite condemnation of the forces of disorder. All they had was an academic condemnation, and he (Professor O'Sullivan) had not the slightest doubt that some of those people would be able to quote portion of the Taoiseach's speech in justification of their attitude. There was no real definite condemnation. He had been asked, similarly, twelve months ago, when the Public Safety Act was before the House, to make that condemnation, but neither twelve months ago nor that day did the Taoiseach do so.

Proceeding to deal with the meaning of the present bill, Professor O'Sullivan said that when the Constitution was being debated the Opposition had pointed out to the Taoiseach that it did not matter what he (Mr. de Valera) said or thought certain words meant—that it depended on what the Judges thought. The Taoiseach had adopted the same attitude in his speech that day, and had told them that "this is my opinion of what the words mean," although it was pointed out to them that the final interpretation lay with the Courts. Suppose the bill was brought before the Courts, who was going to state the case against it for its un-Constitutionality or otherwise? Did the Taoiseach expect his Republican "friends or enemies"—he did not know by which name to describe them—to do it? They had the Taoiseach now suggesting that the President might refer any proposed amendment of the Constitution to a plebiscite, but did the President do that when the Constitution was being amended last year to enable the Emergency Powers Act to be passed?

MR. DE VALERA'S DENIAL

The Taoiseach had told them that if the judges gave a perverse judgment, then they would have to go.

Mr. DE VALERA—I did not say anything of the kind.

Professor O'SULLIVAN—The public can read what the Taoiseach said.

Mr. DE VALERA—You can twist it.

Mr. McGILLIGAN—That phrase was used.

Professor O'SULLIVAN—There is no better man at twisting words than the Taoiseach.

Proceeding, Professor O'SULLIVAN said that the Taoiseach did not want the President to refer a proposed amendment of the Constitution to a referendum.

Mr. DE VALERA said his concern was solely one of the cost.

Professor O'SULLIVAN said that the Taoiseach apparently thought that £80,000, the cost of a referendum, was more important than the liberty of the subject.

Continuing, Professor O'SULLIVAN said that even with the powers now being asked for, he despaired of any effective steps being taken by the Government. Why was the House not being treated with candour. The Government had refused time after time to place its cards on the table and tell the House why these powers were necessary. He disliked the powers that were being given in this bill, but if the Government elected by the people came along and said: "Unless we get these powers, we cannot govern the country, and the forces of anarchy and disorder will triumph," he could not take the responsibility of refusing those powers.

NO CASE FOR THE BILL

His chief complaint was that the Minister had not made a case for the bill. This was not a danger that confronted them for the first time. It had been growing for years, and it was the business of the Government to have kept their eyes open to the danger. The Government could not escape the blame for a great deal of the trouble and danger.

Owing to bad management, one after another, national institutions had been damaged in the last seven years, culminating in what had happened two days before Christmas. The Government had abused the powers given them under the Offences Against the State Act by using them in the farmers' strike, and he would like to have an assurance that, if granted, the powers now being sought would not be used in a haphazard, light-hearted fashion.

THE RAID ON THE MAGAZINE

COUNTRY A LAUGHING STOCK

Mr. JAMES DILLON (U.I., Monaghan) said that he would like to join with Deputy Costello in rejoicing that the right of *habeas corpus* would be preserved. It was important. The day that they were driven into jettisoning vital rights before an attack on the institutions of the State, then the attackers would secure the first and most important victory against democratic institutions of the State. They had to face the fact that the Irish people had put the present Government into power—had elected them at free and peaceful general election, the most peaceful held in this country for years—and that Government was entitled to govern until the Irish people put them out. For that reason he would be no party to withholding from that Government powers which they averred were essential. He wondered, however, if what were wanted was these powers, or a spirit of resolution and honesty in the Government itself, which was vital to the creation and maintenance of public confidence.

He had listened with horror to the Taoiseach. A gross outrage had been perpetrated on the Government. A gang of irresponsible men had burst into the national arsenal and stripped it. That incident had not only made the Government a laughing-stock in this country, but had made this country a laughing-stock the world over. If such a thing had happened in one of the banana States in South America it would have been the subject of jibe and jest on the music halls of London and New York for a month, and this country would have joined in the laugh.

LORD MAYOR BLAMES ENGLAND

Not only was the incompetence of the Government responsible a disgrace and a humiliation, but everyone who claimed Irish nationality was shamed and humiliated that an Irish Government should reveal itself so grossly incompetent and so shamelessly demoralising.

At this stage Mr. HICKEY (Lord Mayor of Cork) intervened with the remark that England was responsible for the trouble. Let England take her hands off, he said, and we would be the most peaceful country in the world.

"England be damned," said Mr. DILLON. "Let us not try to put on English backs the shame and disgrace of a betrayal of those who fought to make this country free."

This Government, having imposed upon the people an unbearable burden of taxation for the purpose of mobilising the Army, the Reserve and the Volunteers to resist possible external aggression, had wakened up on the morning of Christmas Eve to discover that the Army was mobilised but that its breeches were gone. The people of the country felt that they were the laughing-stock of the world. Neither the powers which were being sought nor any other powers could meet the threat to the State unless the Government showed the country a lead, and indicated to the people that they were going to fight the methods of gangsterism with effective weapons. They were all going to be enslaved by a more detestable tyranny than Nazism or Bolshevism. Even in this country ends had been confused with means too long. It did not matter whether the methods of gangsterism were used for the purpose of running "hooch" into Chicago or for attaining political objectives in Ireland, the result was the same.

They had got to recognise that though the objectives of those men in Ireland were not the same as those of an Al Capone, their methods were the same, claiming the right to overthrow the Army and establish a rule of law in accord with their own sweet will. He had seen that happen in America, where popular government had been effectively overthrown and a democratic free people intimidated. He had heard people say there much the same things about those gangsters as the Taoiseach had said that day, and had heard others say that the public men, who spoke like the Taoiseach, were merely giving lip service to authority, but did not mean to face the position. That was what the people of this country would say when they read Mr. de Valera's speech. If the Taoiseach had meant business he would have said that in the last seven years he had tried a different policy from that of Mr. Cosgrave, who had given these men a period in which to lay down their arms, and had told them that if they did not recognise the authority of the State he was going out to get their arms. The Taoiseach had come into office and said that he was going to appease those men, to win them over.

If he now meant business he would have said that, after seven years, patience had been strained too far and that he had gone further than any colleague wished him to go in the way of appeasement; now there was a halt. Ten days, and every gun in Ireland should be in the constituted authority of the country, or the Government was going out to get every gun, even if the State were to fall in the effort. If he said that, and meant it, ninety per cent. of the people would rally behind him. But he did not say that, and his failure to say that was the greatest treachery to Ireland of which any man was ever guilty. They had not the authority to say that; but if they had they would say it and mean that with those forces of anarchy they would go into conflict resolved to see this State finally go down or the rule of law prevail, but they would never tolerate the position in which Ireland would stand before the world as a nation where anarchy was the rule of law and where no man's life or property was safe.

WHEN WEAKNESS IS TREACHERY

No man who worked for this country but would turn in his grave to see the stage we have reached after 17 or 18 years of self-government. He believed that all the talk about national Government was claptrap, and that it would give rise to confusion, as it had in Great Britain. But he did believe that deep as might be the disagreements between public men in this country they had one thing in common—the common love of the country. There comes a point when weakness becomes treachery.

No man had a right to enter public life and expect nothing but plaudits and palms. The Taoiseach had had his years of palms, but now had reached the most testing moment of his life, and, unhappily, the fortunes of Ireland were deeply engaged. If he abdicated and handed over the country to the forces of anarchy now, God help them all.

If the country was properly led the forces of anarchy never would prevail. It could be sold only from within the citadel. For good or ill the Prime Minister was captain of that citadel, and he could sell it or defend it, but it was going to be a hard, thankless task—a task that would be much misrepresented. Unless the Prime Minister was now prepared to lead the country against anarchy he should get out and let in somebody who would do it. If he failed he was selling the country from within, and it would be the greatest betrayal that ever was perpetrated since the days of Dermot MacMurrough.

FACING A DANGER

There was one final injury that Britain could do. She had persecuted the country for 700 years, but he believed now that she was well intentioned and desirous of living in peace with this country, but the final injury she could do would be that her name should be used as an excuse for allowing anarchy to take the place of government in Ireland; that it should be used as a justification for the madmen who would destroy the Irish State. There was a tendency in this country to allow hearts to dominate heads, but Great Britain never could strike them a more deadly blow than that she should be used to justify the enemy within the gate.

"I believe that the ultimate end to the activities of these gentlemen must be recognised as assassination. That is what it is going to mean when the State grapples with them; for there are men amongst them who were born in despair and who will turn to the traditional weapon of men in their place. God knows how many of us may be victims of that campaign. With that fully in mind I say we should face it. We entered public life and accepted its responsibilities, and we cannot run away from them now.

"With the full knowledge that that phase may have to be gone through—and some of us may not come out at the other end—we should go through with it, and end for all time the authority of any minority in this country to impose its will by force."

If the Government meant to face this situation and establish the rule of law for all men, they might depend on the Opposition to give them such help as they stood in need of—not to suppress a political party or to deny any individual the right of saying his view, but simply to deny to all parties in the State the right to use, or advocate the use of, force against the legitimate Government. He hoped that before the debate concluded the Prime Minister would intervene in a different sense from that which inspired his previous remarks.

THE TALK OF PARTITION

There should be no talk of partition at this stage. There should be no suggestion that partition, or the existence of that curse, justified force or the supreme crime of treason against the Irish nation. There should be recognition and agreement that the Government was the legitimate Government, and was entitled to obedience. It should be universally agreed that the greatest danger that threatened the relations between this country and Great Britain and this country and the Commonwealth was the continuance of partition. There should be no thought of extenuating those madmen by such a reason. Let the Taoiseach give up talk about sanctioning the use of force, if he thought that force would be effective. Those cursed words spoken by the Taoiseach were being used as justification for what these men were doing.

If Mr. de Valera said that force could not be ruled out, how in the name of God could he go to any man and tell him he would not allow him to use force? All the forces of the State were prepared to combine with him against the common threat, and nothing but cowardice and incompetence could deliver them into the hands of anarchy. The Taoiseach should pledge his word to do his duty, or else declare the burden too heavy and pass it on to shoulders which did not find it too heavy when they carried it, beset by irresponsible enemies on all sides. He should pass it back into the hands of the man who built the State with one hand while he beat down civil war with the other, and faced misrepresentation, abuse, unpopularity and the political wilderness rather than sell his trust. There was no man who would step more readily into the gap of danger to defend and hold it for the Irish people than Mr. Cosgrave.

"This is one matter in which we must be a united nation, and if the present Prime Minister will lead the country he will get everyone to follow him. If he is not accepting that responsibility, let him get out, in the name of God, for someone who will."

"THE HIDDEN HAND"

Mr. HICKEY (Labour, Cork) said that he was not prepared to give any Government the power to arrest any citizen without trial. "The hidden hand of England" was, he said, responsible for much of their trouble. If the people of Ireland had freedom of choice they would vote for a thirty-two-county republic. It was the hidden hand of England that was responsible for breaking the hearts of John Redmond and Arthur Griffith, for the death of Michael Collins, for the slander of Mr. Cosgrave, for the difficulties of Mr. de Valera, and it would be responsible for the difficulties of whoever followed them. There was too much make-believe that there was no interference with the country. There should be much more honesty in telling people of the shortcomings of their freedom.

A FUTILE MEASURE

INTERNMENT RESULTS

Mr. FitzGERALD-KENNEY (U.I., Mayo) said that he would not vote against the bill, though he regarded it as futile to adopt such a measure. Internment had a pernicious effect. If the Minister had never interned any of these people, there would probably never have been a raid on the Magazine Fort; for they would never have got an opportunity of meeting and working out their plans.

"We dealt with the I.R.A. after the murder of Superintendent Curtain and the other murders," said the deputy. "We dealt with the I.R.A., and we beat the I.R.A. When you (the Government) came into office the I.R.A. had ceased to be effective."

Abnormal methods should be resorted to only in times of desperate stress. He was afraid that they would have not a weakening of the I.R.A., but a strengthening of it as a result of interning. He feared that the bill would prove an aggravation of the disease rather than a remedy for it. The arsenal would have been attacked just the same if there had been no European war. To say that this emergency arose out of a state of war was to put on record what everyone in the House knew to be a lie. When the bill was challenged in court, as he had no doubt it would, the Court might come to the same conclusion—that it did not arise out of a state of war. Judge Gavan Duffy had decided that the Constitution was a real thing, and gave some protection to the subject. The Prime Minister came there and was angry with the judges, thought that they had been perverse because they found the Constitution meant something different from what he did.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR TROUBLE

Dr. J. HANNIGAN (Independent, Dublin) said he did not think that abuse would deter Irishmen who believed, and who had set their minds and their hearts on the establishment of an Irish republic by any means. If the Prime Minister sat in judgment on himself at the bar of his own conscience he would find himself responsible for the trouble in Ireland to-day. He and his party had snatched Government on the cry of "Up the Republic."

Dr. Hannigan said he would oppose both amendment and bill. He was not prepared to give any Irish Government the power to put their own flesh and blood in concentration camps. He was afraid that internees would suffer in Irish camps as they did on the Continent.

PREACHING OF PHYSICAL FORCE

Mr. J. L. ESMONDE (U.I., Wexford) said that the powers which the Government recently took were quite sufficient to deal with any matters arising from the situation in Europe. They had other powers to deal with anything that should arise in the country as a result of domestic strife. If they passed a dozen measures of this kind was it going to put the sentry at his post when the gates were opened in the arsenal; or was it going to put the captain in his place? What they needed was a gingering up of the forces that they had. The I.R.A had had physical force preached to them by members of the front benches on both sides of the House.

He disagreed with these methods. So long, however, as the constitutional movement did nothing to remove partition so long would there be justification in the minds of the physical force movement for their activities. He suggested the use of wireless to show that something was being done about partition, and that thirty seats in the House should be draped in black to represent the absent Northern members, and when visitors attended the House they could be told what the draped seats meant.

INTERNMENT NO CURE

GOVERNMENT NOT WISE

Dr. M. BRENNAN (F.F., Leitrim-Sligo) said that in his opinion the Government were not wise in asking for these powers. They should ask themselves why it was necessary for succeeding Governments to introduce such measures. The necessity was due to their not being a free people. The fundamental cause of unrest that day was traceable to that fact. The unrest was due to the desire of their people for the complete and absolute freedom of the country. He did not blame the Government or any section of the people for the position that now existed. The fault was England's, and England must take the responsibility. Before England championed the cause of small nations she should set her own house in order. To-day the hearts of the British people went out to the Finns, and they had expressed their sympathy with the Poles and the Czechs. If those countries were entitled to recover or to maintain their freedom, why should this country, which had been struggling for 700 years, be denied it?

They were united in their desire; the only thing to be settled was the means for its achievement. The history of their struggle should show that any attempt to impede the onward march of a nation was doomed to failure. Arrest and detention were not likely to meet with any more success than in the past. The Government should not enforce this Act. He was afraid that the bills would be passed, but the Government could suspend the operation of them.

AN AGREED POLICY

"I sincerely hope," said Dr. Brennan, "that the Government will be slow to do anything that might precipitate civil strife in this country."

If there was a time when unity of action and purpose was necessary it was the present. If they could have six months, or even three months, in which all sections of the people could contemplate the consequences of the enforcement of those Acts, it would not be too much to hope that some responsible people outside that House would think it worth while to try to bring together all sections of the people, North and South, and see if it would be possible to formulate an agreed policy to which all Irishmen could subscribe. He wished the Lord Mayor of Dublin or Cardinal MacRory, or some such distinguished personality, would initiate such a movement, and he felt sure that some good would come of it.

WITHDRAWAL SUGGESTION

Mr. COGAN (Ind. Farmer, Wicklow) said that the Government had used the Emergency Powers Act in an ordinary trade dispute between milk producers and wholesalers, and, in view of the irresponsibility shown by Ministers, he thought that the House could not honestly decide to give that Government any further powers. Before such powers were given there would have to be a change of outlook on the part of the Government, and a full recognition of their responsibility by those who exercised Executive authority.

He appealed to the Government to withdraw the bill for the present, and to consider how best they could restore confidence among plain people of the country in democratic government.

BLUNDER AFTER BLUNDER

LOCKING STABLE WHEN HORSE HAS GONE

Dr. O'HIGGINS (U.I., Leix-Offaly) said that apparently the idea of the Government was that the more critical the situation, the greater number of major blunders should be committed by the Government. In September last the Government had called the Dail together on a Saturday night and had then asked for, and been given, the most extraordinary combination of powers ever given to any Government in the world. They had been given those powers freely and generously, and ever since then they had had nothing but one major costly blunder after another. They had "black-out" regulations, putting private individuals and business people to immense cost: they had these cancelled, reconsidered re-issued, and then withdrawn. They had persons being arrested, and the power of arrest threatened by the weapon of hunger strike. They then had a lachrymose speech from the head of the Government that, no matter how tragic it might be to see Irishmen die in jail, that the release of these men would mean not only the end of this Government, but the end of all government in this country for all time. Either that was the speech of a sincere man or that of a real champion humbug. They were all impressed by that speech, but three or four days later they had the end of all government in this country for all time, if that particular pronouncement were to be believed.

Having released dangerous men, and when the damage was done, the Dail was now called together to lock the stable door when the horse was gone. This country never had more Ministers, more civil servants, more police, nor half as many soldiers as to-day, and yet it never was so definitely humiliated as it had been recently. He believed that in the whole history of armies, since the world began, there had never been such a disaster as the picture of an army losing all its ammunition without as much as a blackthorn being used. If they were properly instructed in the traditions of government and had sufficiently long experience of government, the morning after that particular disaster at least two Ministerial resignations would have been tendered and accepted, and the earliest possible date would have been selected for the assembly of Parliament and the resignation of the whole Government. No matter how rapidly the forces of disorder grew, they would never be as great a menace to the State as a Government that passed over all its ammunition in a couple of hours to a lawless organisation without using even an ashplant to defend it.

PAPER POWERS

Aside from anything else, ammunition was not bought for nothing. It was only a couple of months since they met to tax the necessities of life in the poorest homes, and there was more ammunition lost in a couple of hours than could be paid for by all the revenue from the sugar tax and the tobacco tax put together. In face of that, and without a word of apology and with every Minister sitting smugly in his seat—there were no blank files in the row—the Government came in and asked for more powers—more paper powers. All the paper in Dail Eireann was useless except there was determination on top and the will to carry out a policy. They could see the absence of determination and the vacillation in the Taoiseach's speech that day, when he was clear about nothing except his determination to disestablish the Courts if they happened to differ from his own point of view on questions of law.

He charged the Government with lack of candour in this matter. The Minister for Justice had come into the Dail with a gag in his mouth. Deputies had to depend for information on what they heard oustide the House. The Government was withholding information as a matter of deliberate policy and because of cheap political expediency.

INTERNMENT POLICY

Dealing with the policy of internment, he said that for twenty-six years different Governments had pursued a policy of interning people, and the only result of the policy had been to see the organisation these people belonged to double and quadruple. The Government were selecting the road of least resistance, and were deliberately choosing the path which experience should show them would result in making what was to-day a comparatively small organisation into a mighty organisation. If they implemented this bill to the extent of having half a dozen internment camps, an organisation that could be dealt with now by a few hundred determined policemen would assume such dimensions that it would require every soldier in their mobilised army to deal with in a year or two. The effect of launching a policy of internment meant that the policy of trial and verdict would be entirely departed from.

DETENTION AS DETERRENT

THE GOVERNMENT'S EXPERIENCE

Mr. S. MacENTEE (Minister for Industry and Commerce) said that there was nothing novel in the Government coming to the House and asking for those powers. Their predecessors had been given them, and last year the present Government had been given them, and it was felt that the statute which had purported to give those powers was an effective instrument of law. However, another decision had been given in another place, and the Government had obeyed the law and released the prisoners concerned, and the only thing that arose now was whether the powers being sought were likely to be effective. So far as the Government's experience went, detention even for an uncertain term had acted as a certain deterrent. He would not accept the view that if lukewarm persons were brought into an internment camp that during the period of their internment they became zealous in the cause which had brought them there. He believed that the effect of internment on many men between 1922 and 1924 was proof of his view, and there were many excellent examples in the House of the beneficial effects of internment. He thought that a great many of the people interned in that period had made up their minds then never to find themselves within barbed wire again.

Numerically, the organisation they were dealing with probably was at its lowest; but it was closely knit, and he believed that it had received a certain amount of help from outside the State. In the circumstances, it was more dangerous from the point of view of the maintenance of law and order and the preservation of the peace than it ever was. The position was so serious that that organisation had ventured, in the name of the Irish people, to declare war on a neighbouring State, had carried that war to the neighbouring State, and was endeavouring by every means in its power to employ the people of the country in that war. If that were all it succeeded in doing, would it not be enough to justify the Parliament and the Government responsible to take every means that it might conceive necessary to deal with an organisation of that sort?

DEPUTY'S SPEECHES

Mr. Hickey had made the speech of a person in active sympathy with them. Was he going to assume responsibility for that organisation and defend its actions?

Mr. HICKEY—I have defended no such thing, but I could not stick the cant and humbug about responsibility for the turmoil. It is mainly due to English domination of this country. I still maintain that.

Referring to Deputy Norton's speech, the MINISTER asked if the Labour leader had forgotten about the murder of an old man of ninety years in West Cork, the Edgeworthstown murder, the murder of a young boy in Dungarvan, the deaths of three men while manufacturing explosives, and the fact that there had been many deaths in the last two or three years, apart from deliberate murders, arising out of illegal uses of firearms.

ARMED REBELLION

Touching on the Magazine raid, the MINISTER said that the gravity of the incident did not lie in the fact that there seemed to be some laxity on the part of those in charge, but that it was an attack by armed persons upon the forces of the State. In his view, it was an act of armed rebellion. It was also grave in the fact that over two hundred thousand rounds of ammunition still remained in the hands of people who had defied the authority of the lawfully elected Government, and that these people had additional stocks of ammunition and explosives.

Mr. McGILLIGAN asked why some Minister had not been sacked over it.

The MINISTER said that he was dealing only with the present situation. They were responsible for peace and order in the country, and whatever might have been their weaknesses, failings, or laxity in the last two or three months, the Dail always could call them to account for it, and he assumed that in due course the Dail would do that, and it would then be for the Government to satisfy them and the country that they were not guilty of any culpable negligence. But more important was the lives of young men, many of whom had been brought into that organisation unwittingly, perhaps, not knowing what responsibilities would be imposed on them, and who now were held by force in it. Not all of the men who were sent out of the State on undertakings had gone there of their own free will. Many of them had been pressed. And what they had to ask themselves was whether they were going to lay those men by the heels until such time that they should have curbed their activities sufficiently to be able to bring them into the Courts, or allow them to go free and send other men on undertakings in other countries, create revolt and rebellion here, and terrorise every citizen who dared to oppose them. They had the suggestion that they should placate or negotiate with those people, but the people who made those suggestions ought to remember their Constitutional obligations, and no deputy had the right to get up in the House and give comfort and confidence to those who denied the authority of the State.

The Government must have power to act on suspicion where that suspicion was well founded. The history of this conspiracy had been such that it had been impossible to bring home to the perpetrators the guilt of crime committed in the name of the conspiracy. Out of all the murders that had been committed since 1924 it had been possible to bring only one person to trial and secure his conviction, and that before a military tribunal.

Mr. MORRISSEY—You refused to give power in 1931 to deal with three murders, one of an officer of the State.

Mr. MacENTEE—That may be the case, and looking back on it—I think we have the courage in this country to confess our mistakes—looking back on it, I made what I think were very ill-judged speeches. But the fact that I am here to-night speaking on behalf of this bill——

Mr. EVERETT (Labour, Wicklow)—You may consider it unjust in another few years. (Laughter.)

Mr. MacENTEE—It is an admission that those powers are necessary now and were necessary then. I feel it is my duty not merely to this House, but to the people of the country, and the sooner that everybody in this country who wishes to see the rule of law run, who wishes to feel safe in his own property and his own person, brings that truth home to himself the sooner that conspiracy will be broken. I am not one of those who believe that this country has got to go on continuing to be governed by some sort of black hand or some kind of mafia. If only the ordinary people would waken up to the gravity of the situation and make up their minds that they are going to stand behind the Government and help them by every means in their power by giving us the information we so urgently need and tell us where these people lurk and where they may be apprehended when ever proof comes to their hands that a person is a member of this organisation or engaged in some activity on its behalf, then that conspiracy will be broken and the Irish people will begin to rule in this country.

INTERNAL SITUATION

WHAT TAOISEACH SAID TO FINE GAEL

Mr. P. McGILLIGAN (U.I., Dublin N.W.) asked how far away were the murderous events to which the Minister had just referred. How far had Ministers definitely connived at the growth of the organisation? Time after time his party had put down Parliamentary questions asking for information when they heard rumours—rumours which were now justified—of the importation of arms, of drilling, of the preparation of armed forces. Never once until eighteen months ago did they get any acknowledgment that these rumours were believed in by the Government, and then when a gang of men had seized a house in Cork the Minister admitted that drilling was going on, but said that he did not know how the arms had come in. In June, 1939, they were asked by the Government to help them to pass the Offences Against the State Act. They were told it was not needed to meet a sudden emergency; that there was no growth of any organisation, but that these were powers which they wanted to become part of the ordinary law.

When the Emergency Powers Act was passed in September the Government assured the House that the powers would not be used against the ordinary citizens of the State. Within a month of that the Fine Gael Party decided that the calling up of the Volunteers was a panic measure and the Opposition sent a reasoned note to the Government, and there were consultations as to whether such expense should be put on the country. They were told many things in secret which could not be referred to there, but they were told by the Taoiseach that he had anxieties that lay in many quarters and that the least of his anxieties was about the internal situation. Then there came a series of arrests and internments, followed by the High Court judgment. On the day on which that judgment was delivered the Minister for Justice asked members of the Opposition would they be prepared to sit late to give him emergency powers to meet the gap created by the judgment. They agreed to do so, and they got a representation that the people whom the Government wanted to keep in were very dangerous——

"BAD PRACTICE"

Mr. BOLAND—I think it is most unfortunate. The deputy is going to give his interpretation of what was said in a private conversation. That is a very bad practice.

Mr. McGILLIGAN—Is it denied?

Mr. BOLAND—I am sorry that if talks like that have gone on that the deputy should take advantage of this debate to introduce them.

Mr. McGILLIGAN—I am entitled——

Mr. BOLAND—You are; but I submit it is a very bad practice.

Mr. McGILLIGAN, continuing, said that they were asked to give emergency powers and they agreed to do so. He only mentioned that because of the sequel. It was intimated to them that there was going to be no jail delivery, because the men were regarded as dangerous. Two days later they opened astonished eyes when they found that these men who had been characterised as dangerous had been let loose. The country was burdened with immense taxation in order to support an Army, Volunteers and a Reserve. Coast watchers had been kept with their eyes out to sea—"looking for submarines"—while all the time dangerous men had been let loose throughout the country.

PHŒNIX PARK RAID

The chief arsenal of the country, within fifty yards of a roadway, and less than half a mile from a military barracks, had been raided, and over a million rounds of ammunition taken. The Minister now came to them and said that the responsibility of the House ought to be to smash the Constitution, instead of smashing the Minister who was responsible for it. One deputy had said that outside the annals of some banana republic there had been nothing to equal what had happened. A group of men variously estimated between twenty-three and seventy raided the magazine with an unknown number of lorries. Apparently working harder than trades unions allowed they got away with twenty-eight tons of ammunition. He doubted if such a thing had ever happened, even in a banana republic, or, if it did happen, such a raid on ammunition was a prelude to the troops going over to the new pretender.

"Is there collusion in this matter?" asked Mr. McGilligan, and

Mr. MacENTEE intervened: "The Speaker has ruled that the circumstances and details of the raid on the magazine cannot be discussed on this bill."

Mr. McGILLIGAN said that both the Taoiseach and Ministers had spoken of the raid, and the Minister himself had just mentioned that there was over 200,000 rounds of ammunition in the country. Where did it come from? If the Minister had spent a little midnight oil trying to find out who those dangerous men were, where they were and what activities they were engaged in, the country might not now be wasting so much of another type of oil trying to recover the ammunition that had been stolen.

"WALKING THE PLANK"

Was there a parallel in the world for what had happened, except under circumstances which argued collusion? The Government's incompetency in recent months was almost unsurpassable. A High Court judge had declared that part of the Offences Against the State Act was unconstitutional, but it was also disclosed during the hearing of that case that the Government was not capable of drawing up one good warrant out of fifty-three chances. They could not even write a warrant correctly; they could not address it to the proper people. The country and the House expected the Taoiseach to tell them all the circumstances. Democratic institutions demanded that when a scandalous affair like this happened that the Minister for Co-ordination of Defensive Measures and the Minister for Defence should walk the plank. The Government would get no confidence that they were even tackling this problem seriously so long as it retained the two men whose reputations had been so besmirched.

They had often been told by the Taoiseach that the Government was a happy family. He would like to have been present at the meeting at which the happy family discussed the raid on the magazine. (Laughter.) Was anybody even criticised for what happened? Was it alleged by the Taoiseach that anybody had failed? Was any word said which indicated that the Taoiseach was not pleased with what had happened?

The third thing which disquieted public opinion after they had considered incompetence first and the possibility of collusion secondly, was the knowledge that the Government had not got the strength to control the matter because of its background and recent history. Mr. MacEntee had just recanted quite an amount. Had anyone else done that? The Taoiseach had made a speech which was almost a benediction to those people outside. The Taoiseach had reverted to what he said at a recent Ard Fheis, that force would still have his blessing in certain circumstances. So long as they had that background, nobody could have faith in statements that the Ministry was facing this thing squarely. Before he would agree to give the Government the powers asked for, he wanted to be assured that they would be competently used; that there was going to be no demoralisation in the background; that there was no collusion between somebody who was a member of the present Government and those outside—and that was a fear he had not go out of his mind yet.

The proper thing to do was not to be taken by panic, but to realise that, under the Emergency Powers Act, there were sufficient powers once the guarantee given not to use it against nationals was withdrawn. But this was only temporary legislation, until good legislation under the Constitution could be brought forward. The Constitution could be amended. Surely it was possible to have these things considered outside the scare conditions of this period. If the Government sought to enlarge the Constitution, so as to give these powers, dealing with a domestic emergency, as ordinary legislative powers, the Opposition would support them.

OPPOSITION'S SUSPICIONS

"I, personally, am suspicious of all this," said Mr. McGilligan. He thought that the Ministry had realised that what happened at the Magazine Fort required some discussion there, a discussion they probably feared. If that legislation was needed he did not see why it was not brought forward within three days of the High Court judgment. This legislation would not prevent a further raid, or a raid on other places. There was no connection between this bill and the raid on the fort. The members of the Opposition were suspicious, not merely of whether effective use would be made of these powers, but whether they would not be abused.

They knew there had been abuses. There was the very foul More O'Ferrall murder. Why were the people who had been apprehended not brought before a military tribunal? Was it not a fact that at the time certain farmers accused of non-payment of rates had been paraded before the Military Tribunal? The ordinary courts were supposed to be capable of dealing with one of the foulest murders in this country, but not with the farmers. They had emergency powers brought into force against farmers in the strike around Dublin. It was found possible to discover a law officer to prostitute his position by signing a certificate that the ordinary processes of law and order had broken down. That was a slur on the officer concerned and on the Ministry that permitted it to be done.

THE FARMERS' STRIKE

Mr. T. DERRIG, Minister for Lands, asked did any deputy contend that the Government were not entitled to ensure that the food supplies for the City of Dublin were maintained in ensuring that farmers who wished to bring their stock to market were not prevented from doing so. Peace commissioners had taken part in strike activities. The Government had to deal with a situation that might have become very dangerous, indeed. They knew that the particular organisation against which that bill was aimed was only too anxious to ally itself with, and to avail itself of, any other type of trouble or discord, and to pretend that in some way or another the lawless activities which were its reals objects could be masqueraded under some types of legitimate movements.

They had to take whatever precautions they could with the forces at their disposal. No Government could guarantee that surprise raids would not be made. If men were well armed, had financial resources such as the Government knew were available, and had determination, they could create a very dangerous situation.

"FOUNDED ON SUSPICION"

Mr. J. HURLEY (Labour, Cork) said that while the Labour Party had a high regard for law and order, they had a higher regard for the liberty of the citizen. This, however, was a bill not to establish law and order, but a measure founded on suspicion. It could be used against any organisation—illegal or legal. It has been used already to ban a meeting of unemployed in Dublin. It could be used against a trade union and against trade union leaders. Another sinister aspect was that suspicions could be roused by rumour or false information.

Mr. BENNETT (U.I., Limerick) said that the Government should always be given the necessary powers to deal with emergencies, and the Opposition had always co-operated in seeking the best means of dealing with crises or emergencies. At the same time, he held the view that the present bill was not the best way to deal with the situation.

GUNS AND THE MEN BEHIND

Mr. BELTON (U.I., Dublin) said that there was a serious financial, economic and political situation facing the country. If the political situation was not satisfactorily cleared up and the political atmosphere purified, God only knew what would be the fate of this country. It was not more power that the Government needed, but the guts to use the powers they had.

"It is not a gun or ammunition that you require," he said. "God knows you had plenty of it in the magazine, but you had not the men behind the guns to use it. If cowardice had been shown there, thank God it was Irishmen that raided there and showed pluck for the sake of Irish blood."

And, he continued, the people responsible for that laxity came in to that Dail and asked for more power.

He said that he did not agree with the analysis of the political situation, and he would not vote for the bill.

BACKBONELESS MINISTRY

Mr. M. BRENNAN (U.I., Roscommon) said that the position was a humiliating one for the Minister for Justice, and either he or the Taoiseach ought to have called for the resignation of at least two members of the Executive Council. It was humiliating to think that after they had blistered the country with extra taxation to maintain and increase an army and purchase munitions, that the whole thing was so badly managed by the Minister for Defence and the Minister

(Continued in Page 8.)

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COUNTRY GIRL to train HOUSE PARLOURMAID; large, country place, Co. Limerick; Protestant preferred. — Box No. M 148, Irish Times Branch Office, 6 William street, Limerick. 30 D

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WANTED for Dublin, experienced Protestant NURSE; baby girl, one year. Interview, Miss Hibernian Hotel, 6 to 8 p.m., Saturday till Wednesday. Apply Mrs. Goodbody. 3 A

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LISSADELL Plants: Cabbage: Harbinger, 2/- per 100, post free, cash with order; subject unsold.—Manager, Lissadell, Sligo. T

LARGE Quantity Potatoes Wanted, within 50 miles Dublin, state lowest prices undelivered.—E 938, this office. 2 D

NASH'S Nursery, Athlone, is the place to Buy Fruit Trees, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, Hedge Plants, Climbers, etc. Catalogues free. 32 2

NEW Serial Story, "Eden for Profit," begins in the "Weekly Irish Times." Now on sale. Price twopence 2 F

ROCK Plants, splendid plants, most ex pots, in great variety; 12 all different 5/-, 25 10/-, 50 19/-; carriage 6d. Also Herbaceous Plants in great variety. Lists free.—Canon Patten, Fethard, County Tipperary. 24 X

SUTTON'S (Reading) Seeds—Special Irish Catalogue now available from Findlater, Findlater's Corner, Dublin. No duty need be added to prices in this catalogue. T

SEAFORDE House, Co. Down, is the Historic Irish Mansion featured in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price, twopence. 2 F

TREES Lopped, taken down; experienced.—McDonald, 45 Rock road, Blackrock. 2 D

UNSATISFACTORY dealing by any Advertiser in these columns should be immediately reported to the Manager of the "Irish Times." X

POULTRY, FISH, CAGE BIRDS, DAIRY.

INCUBATORS.

Writing on this subject in the *Weekly Irish Times*, the Poultry Correspondent says:—With every new machine the makers supply instructions. Having selected and bought your incubator, study well the instructions before you do anything, assuming you are a beginner. Having studied them, follow them. If you are tempted to buy a second-hand machine, do not make up your mind without consulting your poultry instructor and getting her to examine the machine. What appears to you a bargain may have some fault for which it is being sold. If it has, she will find it; if not, and it is really a bargain, all the better for you. Bargains do come the way sometimes! Irrespective of whether an incubator is new or secondhand, choose a medium-sized machine in preference to a small one. A machine of 100 or 150 egg capacity will give better results, even if not filled, than, say, a 50 egg machine, carrying full capacity.

ALWAYS Dependable—Bran, Pollard, Maize Products, Poultry Foods; quotations free; prompt delivery.—Williamson, 182 Pearse street. Telephone 72286. T

FOR Sale, 20 Crossbred Pullets, August hatched; 5/- each.—Miss McClaughry, Mahonstown, Kells, Co. Meath.

INCUBATORS and Hoovers, Glevum and Ironclad; all Poultry appliances.—Dairy Engineering Co., Ltd., 21 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. 1 D

WELSH Wyandotte early 1939 Cockerels, Department Approved, grand laying strain, prolific breeders; from 10/- each.—Hermitage, Carlow.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

CONTENTS of Mansions, Houses, Flats, etc., Bought for prompt cash.—Tormey Bros., Ltd., 26-27 Ormond quay (Lower). 'Phone 21292. 78 13

CARPETS—1,000 Carpets always in stock to choose from. Save 3/3 1-3 on your purchases. We have no expensive shop windows; our only entrance to Show rooms through halldoor.—Cable Mills, 25 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. 'Phone 44915. T

LAWLOR, Brunce will Buy and Sell your Surplus Furniture. Auctions every Thursday.—35 Ormond quay. T

DRESS AND COSTUMES.

ABOUT Clothes—Mrs. Cusack, 65 Aungier street, Purchases Left-Off Clothing, Furniture, etc.; distance no object. 2 B

EASY Terms—Men's Suits and Overcoats, Dress Suits and Dinner Jacket Suits, perfectly tailored to measure; cash or easy payments arranged.—Lee Brothers, 91 Middle Abbey street. T

LADIES', Gent.'s, Children's Wardrobes; Gold, Silver and Enamels; highest cash prices.—Mellon's, Patrick street, Kingstown. 78 16

FURS.

SILVER Fox Capes and Stoles by Deferred Payments. Write catalogue.—Taylor Vard, 1 South Anne street, Dublin.

HORSES, HARNESS, VEHICLES.

RIDING, 2/- per hour, in nice part of Co. Dublin (lessons given); close to rail and 'bus.—Address "Z 2541, Riding," this office. 2 D

WANTED, light weight Chasing Saddle; particulars, price. Address "Z 2525, Saddle," this office. 2 F

CATTLE, LIVE STOCK.

COW and Calf, just calved.—Anglesey, Killiney road, Killiney.

RABBITS—Free Extermination; shoot, trap, ferret. Permits at Ballyward House, Manor Kilbride. 3 E

STABLING AND GRAZING.

WINTERAGE wanted for 20-50 small Cattle; plenty keep; reasonable.—E 778, this office. 30 D

DOGS.

AT Pyrecot Dog Shop, South King street, Dublin—Everything for the Dog. T

ARGOSY Kennels, Stonehurst, Killiney, Dublin—For Sale, Fox Terriers (Wire and Smooth), reasonable prices; a limited number of Boarders taken; personal attention. Apply Mrs. Savell Hicks. Tel.: Dalkey, 221. T

AT Stud—Yorkshire, "Anglesea Egg Flip," famous Pellon strain, winner of 8 Firsts, 5½ lbs., rich silver and tan, sound and healthy; Fee 2 Guineas, or choice of Male Pup.—Hanley, Windgates, Bray. 1 A

BULLDOG, fifteen months old, excellent pedigree, good pet. 'Phone 95055 for appointment. 3 A

BLACK Spaniel Bitch, 9 months, affectionate; 35/-, good home.—Briggs, Thomastown, Kilkenny. 3 E

NOTICE.

IN addressing envelopes covering replies to advertisers in this Paper, great care should be taken to include the catch words, when same are given, after the Office Number, thus: "Z 20, Housemaid," should be carefully written upon the envelope. T

BUSINESS, BUSINESS PREMISES, LANDS, ETC.

"AUCTION Sale" by Albert MacArthur, The Housefinder, Tuesday, 16th January, will include: 30 D

GROCERY, Provision Establishment, McCarthy's, 13 Emorville avenue, corner premises, profitable concerns. Auction 16th January.—Albert MacArthur The Housefinder. 30 D

ABSOLUTE Sale Splendid value, Shop and Dwellinghouse, 2 Emmett road, Inchicore. Selling 16th. Keys, Auctioneer, Albert MacArthur, The Housefinder. 30 D

AUCTION Sale—Printed particulars free on application.—Albert MacArthur, The Housefinder, D'Olier street. Telephone 76754 (2 lines). T

A LONG Sea Coast, Blackrock, Kingstown to Killiney. Le Clerc and Donovan, Sandycove, have attractive detached Houses, Bungalows and Cottages for Sale. T

ATTRACTIVE Investments—24, 26 and 27 Waltham terrace, Blackrock. Auction Sale, Friday, January 12th.—Hanley and Co., Blackrock. 8 29

AUCTION Sale by Albert MacArthur, The Housefinder, Tuesday, 16th January, will include:—

AUCTION Sale—Investment, 21, 22, 23, 27 and 28 Lower Jane place, Seville place, producing £87 15/-. 30 D

AUCTION Sale—Investment, 6, 11, 12 and 13 Canning place, Seville place, producing £64 7/-. 30 D

AUCTION Sale—Investment, 9, 10 Church avenue, Seville place, producing £32 10/-. 30 D

AUCTION Sale—Investment, 38 and 39 Upper Erne street, off Pearse street, producing £140. 30 D